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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 14th October, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 12th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th October, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

P. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino & N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	Sg. about
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	24th Oct.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	To follow.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 20th Nov.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	to follow.
s.s. TRINACRIA	L. White	2107	421	do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

31, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. R. Jordon	9th Oct.
s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2312	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3112	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd Oct.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued:—

		1st Class.	2nd Class.
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs.	950	
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	Rs.	1,000	
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)		150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)		450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of the late Brigade Surgeon Haiman.

A new uniform dress, consisting of scarlet full dress, scarlet jacket, undress frock coat, regimental trousers, mess vests, forage caps, waist belt, collars, boots, &c., &c.

Also, a few lots of household furniture, such as drawing room and reclining couches, drawing room, easy and folding chairs, round, pier, card and sofa tables, glass and porcelainware, table argand lamps, argyle lamps by Soundy and Company, table ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Strong Surati shigram or dumni cart.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons," first rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, horse, carriages, &c., &c. the property of the late Colonel Ponsonby Cox.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

1 handsome strong fast trotting flea-bitten grey Arab galloway, goes well in single and double harness, a very hardworking animal.

1 Dun Kattyawar galloway, 7 years old, very quiet and good tempered, has been ridden by a lady.

1 Jenny, white bull terrier slut, good ratter, age nine months.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CHINA CRACKERS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters.

ex s.s. China.

C E P—66 cases damaged China crackers.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, next to the Portuguese Church, the very valuable and handsome elaborately open carved blackwood household furniture, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Quaace Alegret and Co." of Paris, large pier glasses in gilt frame, 6 light hanging chandeliers, 2 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, a handsome large marble clock by James McCabe, a handsome large musical box playing 8 tunes, rich China jars, China and marble table ornaments, China garden seats, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. Leopoldina De Ga, the same comprises rich cut and engraved glassware, best platedware, such as soup tureen, hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, ice pitcher, pickle stands, breakfast companion, table and piano candlesticks, very handsome blackwood elaborately carved household furniture, such as a large oval dining table, side-board with marble top, dumb waiter, dining room without arm chairs, very handsome circular and pier tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, large pier glasses in gilt frames, rich velvet pile carpet, a mahogany semi-grand piano by Quance Alegret and Co. of Paris, a sweet-toned harmonium with 10 stops, a large valuable clock, striking quarters, by James McCabe, a large musical box, rich China jars, China table ornaments, first-rate pictures, 6-light hanging chandeliers, 2 and 3-light hanging argand lamps, a large fourpost bedstead, clothes presses, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, iron safe, dispensing articles, cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th October 1880.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. (BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

HOCKIN'S. IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualitities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Bombay: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Calcutta: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

L. STEFFENAUER, WATCHMAKER,

No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass ...... Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case .... „ 150
In a Half Hunting Case .... „ 170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

Catalogues sent free on application.

L. STEFFENAUER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees...... Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8 .... Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4 .... „ 480
Orchestra Stall .... „ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets:—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee
	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. Fachiri.
Hon. Mr. Latham.	Dr. Hojel.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
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Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
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Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.
Mr. H. Stead (2).	Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Green.	Mr. W. Taylor.
Mr. E. Spinner.	Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. J. M. Shields.	Mr. E. B. Archer.
	Mr. Tobin.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY, BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

B. S. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have always on hand a large and FRESH ASSORTMENT of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, &c., the genuineness of which is guaranteed, as all the goods are ordered out direct from the best and known manufacturers. The charges are very moderate, and quite inconsistent with the nature and character of the goods sold.

A quarterly wholesale price-list is in the press, and a copy will be sent free by post on application. Orders now registered.

Up-country indenters are requested to instruct their agents to make purchases from

B. S. MADON & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Chemists, &c.

12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY. THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION,

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

THIS elegant Preparation possesses the combined Properties of CODLIVER OIL and LACTO-PHOSPHATE of LIME, each of which is by itself a specific for WASTING DISEASES. It has been used with great advantage in cases of DEFECTIVE ASSIMILATION. It is employed in various forms of DYSPEPSIA, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the DEBILITY of the STOMACH, as in SCROFULA and PHTHISIS, and a variety of other diseases dependent upon DEFECTIVE NUTRITION. It is also adapted to the treatment of RICKETS IN CHILDREN. It is PALATABLE, and quite FREE from the DISGUSTING TASTE and SMELL of Codliver Oil; it is entirely MISCIBLE IN WATER, MILK, OR COFFEE, and it is taken by Children and Females without the least repugnance.

PLEASE ASK FOR "MADON'S CODLIVER OIL EMULSION," &c.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-0.
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

MANUFACTURED BY LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.

Cash Price List, July, 1879.

CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities, Rs. 4, Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 16-8.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS with suspenser, Rs. 45.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.

COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES, for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.

Glass Interruptors .... Each Rs. 2 0
Voltameters or Test Tubes ...... „ 2 4

Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED. WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET. St. Julien Medoc,
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET. Bordeaux,
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET. Petit Medoc,
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET. Medoc,
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET. Chateau Lagrange,
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET. Chateau La Rose,
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET. Chateau Margaux,
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd...... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. ...... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well-known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintains the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE OPENING OF THE OCTOBER SEASON AT MATHERAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the pleasure of announcing that the following HOUSES at MATHERAN are now available:—

No.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for October Season.	Occupants of the Last Hot Seasons.
3	The Byke	500	Owner.
2	Paradise Lodge	300	C. E. Fox, Esq., Master in Equity.
6	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, new Bungalow	400	Visram Hibhram, Esq.
8	Redland	300	Surgeon-Major Lumsdaine.
8A	Red House	150	R. F. Dewacha, Esq.
9	Gowan House	300	Brigadier-General Aitchinson.
10	The Hermitage	700	A Friend.
12	Rugby Lodge	500	R. McEwen, Esq.
13	Walker's Cottage	400	H. H. Aga Khan.
14	Scott's Bungalow	500	W. Wedderburn, Esq., C. S.
15	Stonehenge	500	Henry Cleveland, Esq.
15A	Cama Cottage	300	J. M. Pleader, Esq.
26	Forrest Lodge	300	Sha Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
28	Beehive	500	Rev. R. Stonthert, M. A.
29	Ewart Lodge	250	Mr. Setna.
34	Woodland, known as Leath's Bungalow	300	W. Gill, Esq.
36	Coxson's Bungalow	250	A. C. Trevor, Esq., C. S.
37	Lynch's Bungalow	300	J. H. Crawley-Boevy, Esq.
38	Maria Cottage	400	J. Naylor, Esq., C. S.
40	Robertson's Bungalow	700	Hon. Justice Kemball.
46	Springwood	500	J. Cruddas, Esq.
47	Hill House	300	Mr. Setna.
48	Cairnmore, known as the Honorable Justice Green's Bungalow	400	B. Lang, Esq.
49	Craighburn	300	Surgeon-Major Blanc.
61	Bella Vista	400	J. Taylor, Esq.
62	Rozario Cottage	400	Owner.
73	Florence Lodge	350	W. Pendlebury, Esq.
74	Mary Lodge	400	Sisters in charge of St. Mary's School of Poona.
75	Arnold Lodge	400	Mr. Tarachund.
83	Firnwood	350	G. H. Farran, Esq.,
87	Wadia Lodge	350	Cowasjee Jahangeer Cowasjee, Esq.
88	The Underwood, known as Dr. Birdwood's Bungalow	400	P. M. Mehta, Esq.
101	Fleet Wood	300	Essa bin Khalifa.

*** For particulars, such as plans of each Bungalow, showing minutely all the accommodations, position, and plan of Hill, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, the desirable BUNGALOW, on Lands-End Road, on the seashore, now in the occupation of C. B. LYNCH, Esq. Rent, Rs. 200. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THE well-known upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Breach, lately vacated by R. V. HEARN, Esq., now under thorough repairs, and a new entrance is made at a great cost from the new-road by the side of Mr. Cooper's Bungalow. Rent, Rs. 300. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, formerly in the occupation of the Hon'ble JUSTICE GIBBS. Rent, Rs. 300. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, at KHANDALA, the BUNGALOW known as Belle Vieu, completely furnished. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, completely furnished, the most beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, lately in the occupation of late Col. PONSONBY COX. Rent, Rs. 225. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE desirable BUNGALOW on the Sea Shore on Malabar Hill lower road, lately vacated by G. W. STACEY, Esq. Rent, moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases... ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases ... ... „ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.
The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.
The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.
The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.
The watches have a second hand.
The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.
The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.
This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.
To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.
We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.
We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years'good service.
Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.
We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.
Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS,

TONIGHT, SATURDAY, 9th OCT., 1880.
THIS TALENTED COMPANY WILL PLAY THE FOLLOWING AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9

NEW AIRS.
NEW SELECTIONS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PART I.

March	Schwarzenberg	Stasni.
Overture	Dichter u Bauer	Suppe.
Romanze	Stradella	Flotow.
Waltz	Kroenungslieder	Strauss.
Potpourri	English	Leitpold.

PART II.

Quadrille	Buffees Parisiens	Kremsser.
Siver Threads		Adams.
Waltz	Bauernhochzeit	Roschat.
Preludio	Africanerin	Meyerbecr.
Polka	Jongler	Gungl.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.
TEMPLE BAR.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS. WE BEG to INFORM LADIES and GENTLEMEN that we are prepared to supply servants, butlers, hamals, cooks, ayas, coachmen, sepoys, malees, office-clerks, &c. Those who are in WANT of THEM are requested to apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow Street. House and Estate Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. SPEKE HALL are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. WISTOW HALL will SAIL for Liverpool on MONDAY, the 11th instant. PASSENGERS should be on BOARD not later than 10 A. M.

A Steam Launch will LEAVE the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M.

EDWARD BATES & Co,
Bombay, 8th October, 1880. Agents.

COOPER'S

Md. 8vo. NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES FOR OVERLAND and HALF-ANNA INDIAN POSTAGE.

Size 8¼ by 5¼ Inches.

PRICE:

Paper per 5, quire packet, Re. 1; per Ream, Rs. 3-8.
Envelopes per 100 square, Re. 1; oblong, Rs. 0-12.
„ „ 1,000 „ Rs. 8 12 „ Rs. 6-8.

Samples on application.

COOPER & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that MADHOWROW NANASETT, GUNPUTROW NANASETT, BALCRISHNA NANASETT, and BULWUNTROW NANASETT, have contracted to sell their dwelling-house with all shop-rooms, situated outside the Fort under the sub-district of Mandvee, and on the Mirjaally Maker Road and Shaik Memon street, and bearing assessment Nos. 506 and 507, and Collector's No. 588-2795, and New Survey No. 193, together with the Pension Tax land, by admeasurement 264 square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows: on the east by the house of Khutree Ramchund Lucknichund; on the west by the road called Shaik Memon street; on the south by a gully and house of Jettabhoy Khoshall; on the north by the street called Mirjaally Maker, to Kunsara Tribhovendas Bhaichund. Any person or persons having any claim by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, or otherwise, are requested to inform and make the same known to the above-named purchaser, or his solicitors, Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, within fourteen days from this Notice, after which period the sale will be confirmed, and he she or they shall be precluded from any such claim hereafter.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1880.

GOPINATH *for*
MADHOWROW & GUNPUTROW & others.

RESIDENCES & OFFICES IN THE FORT TO BE LET.

		Rent, Rs.
5	Residences in Hornby Row	200 to 80.
1	„ „ Rampart Row	200.
3	„ „ Meadow Street	80 to 45.
1	„ „ Church Lane	65.
4	„ „ Bell Lane	107 to 30.
2	„ „ Bake-House Lane	30 and 27.
2	„ „ Oak Lane	35 and 35.
1	„ „ Apollo Street	60.
1	„ „ Forbes Street	75.
2	„ „ Tamarind Lane	125 and 100.
2	„ „ Armenian Lane	40 and 50.
2	„ „ Military Square	125 and 55.

Bungalows on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumbala Hill, Gawalia Tank Road, Chowpatty, Girgaum, Khetwady, Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagon, Parell Hill, Chinchpoogly Hill, and also Matheran and Mahableshwar. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
33, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—It is by far the best Hotel I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W. SHIPP, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

FOR SALE at BENNET'S Auction TODAY, Chestnut PONY, 13 hands, plays polo well, and is a capital hack.

FOR SALE Oblígne Grand PIANO by Errard. On view. Price moderate. Apply to PURVIS' AGENCY.

FOR SALE, A roomy BROUGHAM in good order. Price, Rs. 350. Apply to "W. T.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

JAMES SWORD and SONS' Finest Old Highland WHISKY, at Rs. 21 per doz. PELLY & Co., opposite Custom House.

TEMPLE BAR.—Breakfast, Re. 1. Tiffin, Re. 1. Dinner, Re. 1-8. Six Billiard Tables. Concert every evening.—Temple Bar.

FOR SALE, BAY ARAB, 14 hands, broken to saddle, side-saddle, and single harness. Price, Rs. 300. Address, C. E., *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED, PARIS SWEETMEATS and new novel mechanical toys. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA. No. 33, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, B. R. S. C. Schooner "ALBATROSS," 25 Tons, with Boats. Apply to Capt. NEWELL, P. & O. Co., Mazagon.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

COLABA HOTEL.—Rooms are now available in this favorite place, situated on the seashore. Excellent accommodation. Away from noise yet close to business.

CHOWK HOTEL MATHERAN will OPEN on the 12th Instant. For terms, apply at BYCULLA HOTEL.

WANTED, a LEDGER-KEEPER. Must be quick at figures, and write a neat swift hand. Apply personally to TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, Byculla.

TO LET, DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Forbes Street, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS in Hornby Row. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.—Employment by a SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN. Thoroughly understands the language, has his own instruments, and is accustomed to the management of large bodies of men.—X, Post Office, Kalbadevi Road.

FOR SALE, the following STEEL ENGRAVINGS, 3 feet 4" by 2 feet 6," Artists' proofs, from Gustave Doré's Pictures:—The Christian Martyrs, Christ leaving the Pretorium, The Dream of Pilate's Wife. Price Rs. 175 each. Apply to KING, KING and Co.

WANTED for a Railway in India a Running-Shed Foreman. Salary, Rs. 240 per month. Applicants should be well educated, and none but men who have served an apprenticeship in shops, and had running-shed experience, need apply. Copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to Manager, care of Messrs King, King and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON at PEARSE'S. 12 annas per lb, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON [illegible]
Apollo Street, Bombay. [illegible]

NOTICES.

HOME for CHILDREN.—A LADY of good position WISHES for the care and education of two or three Children. Home comforts. Kind and judicious training. References exchanged. Recommendation from Resident Chaplain. Address "Mrs. G.," CHILD'S LIBRARY, Manchester Terrace, Kilburn, London.

LOAF SUGAR.

WE have FOR SALE, CAREW and COMPANY'S SHAJEHANPORE LOAF SUGAR at Rs. 29 per cwt.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

CINCHONA.

FOR SALE, an ESTATE in OOTACAMUND of 35 acres, partly planted in 1877-78-79, with TEA CINCHONA and GUMS. Price, Rs. 12,000. Seed estimated to give 15 lacs of "CINCHONA CONDIMINED" plants was sown this season in the nurseries and has germinated freely. Address

"CINCHONA," The Library, Ootacamund.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned has been REMOVED TEMPORARILY to the OLD MEDICAL STORES' BUILDING, Apollo Street.

GEO. HILEY,
Officiating Port Storekeeper, State Railway Dept.

Bombay, 8th October, 1880.

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £ 500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 158, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks, on almost every description of property, on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1880.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, has been declared and made payable on and after the 15th inst., on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's office, 32 Elphinstone Circle. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th instants, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADYA,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th October, 1880.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES best quality Patent Manillas, Hemp Oiled and Unoiled, Europe Hemp Tarred, Coir Oiled and Unoiled, Lines, Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes, under Euro[illegible] ence, and Test Notes granted when req[illegible]

Tarpaulins plain, oiled, tarred, or p[illegible] not to crack or stick together, also suppli[illegible] Walk.

For prices and further information ap[illegible]

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, A[illegible]
No. 6, Apollo Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!![illegible] the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically sealed boxes, which, having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under:—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5—10 | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10—15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th September 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SA[illegible] lowing, Messrs. CURTIS & HA[illegible] POWDER:—

F	Rs. 11	per barrel	lbs. [illegible]	
F F	11-8	do.	do.	
F F F	12	do.	do.	
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.	
F F F	do.	10	do.	
F ½	do.	10	do.	
F	do.	10	do.	
F F F	do.	11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent [illegible] No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash. Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

A. JOURDIN AND CO., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, catttle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

NOTICE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms	32' by 22'
Ditto	31' by 21'
Field Officers	29' by 17'
Captains	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 11'
Stable for 4 horses.	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18' by 14'
Ditto	14' by 14'
Hill Tent	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Staff Officers	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.	
Rowtee in Circular form.	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Ditto	4' by 4'

Field Service Tent for General Officers.. Weighing 200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers Do. 150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers Do. 80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.
Address to Parel Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

Head Office:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1880.

The past week, from a commercial point of view, has not been marked by any very distinctive feature, but at the same time there can be no doubt that business is decidedly on the increase. Imports have been much more freely dealt in all round; especially Piece-Goods, of which the clearances from the bazaar since last mail left have been on a very full scale, and stocks are now getting into more manageable compass, although as yet too liberal to allow of any improvement in price. In Exports there has not been much doing on the spot, as supplies of produce are still small, but large transactions have taken place for future delivery in the new crop of Linseed, which is expected to be a large yield. In Cotton of the new crop there has not been much done as yet, the course of the market at home having been strongly against speculative buying; but this perhaps is not altogether a disadvantage, as it increases the probability of prices opening at a reasonable level—a point which goes a long way towards promoting a profitable season. Money continues very easy, and Government Paper is firm, while shares are active, Spinning and Weaving particularly so, the Mills being all fully employed at remunerative rates.

Money.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 2nd instant showed an increase in the Cash Balance of 18 lacs arising mainly from a falling off in the amount out on Loans. This confirms very decidedly the extremely easy position of the market, but rates of discount and interest are no lower, nor do we think they are likely to go lower, although the tendency must be in favour of an accumulation of funds until towards the end of the year.

Exchange.—We have had another quiet week in Sterling with no movements of any importance. The market for the mail opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 8 1-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 9-32d. for 3 months' Credits, and on Tuesday a decline of 1-32d. took place in private paper, although Bank Bills remained unchanged. No further alteration took place until Thursday, when the fact of Council drafts having brought 1s. 8 1-16d., or about 1-16d. over what was generally anticipated induced a recovery of 1-32d. all round, but this has been lost again to-day and closing quotations are nearly the same as the opening rates for the mail, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 1-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 8d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8¼d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 9-32d.; Francs, 3 months' 2·14½ per rupee.

For future delivery there has not been much doing this week, the general view taken of the market being that we shall probably have an interval of lower rates during the next few weeks to be followed by a reactions later on; so that both buyers and sellers see reasons for holding aloof. To-day the best demand drawing rates named by the Banks are 1s. 8 1-16d. up to the end of the year, and 1s. 8⅛d. for January-February, while they are buyers of 3 months' Credits at 1s. 8 11-32d., and 1s. 8⅜d. for the same times of delivery respectively.

On Calcutta, business on demand has been done during the week at 3-32 per cent. premium, which still remains the quotation, but 60 days' sight is quite nominal at ⅜ per cent. discount. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong, the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9⅞d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2⅝d. per tael.

Government Securities.—An active demand has prevailed latterly at gradually hardening rates, and the market closes at practically an advance of ¼, say Fours Rs. 96¼, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 104⅝. A large business has been done at from 7-16 to ½ in both denominations, and there are now no sellers at quotations, while for a month's delivery 5-16 has been refused. The great strength of the market at the moment is the extreme ease in the Money market. The Banks are now all well supplied with funds in anticipation of the coming season, and with difficulty in finding borrowers at 2 per cent. per annum, it pays them better to invest in Paper in the meantime.

Shares.—Considerable activity has been apparent of late partly due to special causes in connection with different companies and in part owing to the great ease apparent in the Money market. In *Bank* shares our quotations show an advance of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal, and Rs. 15 in Bank of Madras. Nationals are unchanged at Rs. 106, and Agras at Rs. 132. In *Land* Companies the only change has been an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba. *Press* shares are strong in anticipation of a good Cotton season, and we quote an improvement of Rs. 100 in East India, Rs. 75 in Sind and Punjaub, Rs. 50 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 40 in Albert Company of Kurrachee, and Rs. 10 in Akbar and Berar. For *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares an active enquiry, almost amounting to excitement, has prevailed, and our quotations all round show an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share, while in Alliance it has been Rs. 125 and in Khutao Mucconjee Rs. 60. The Mills are now known to be working to a good profit all round and with good crops here, an active demand from China, and the prospect of cheap Cotton and Coal there can be no doubt that the industry has an exceptionally favourable season before it. In *Miscellaneous* Companies we have to notice an advance of Rs. 35 in Bombay Saw Mills and Treacher and Company, Limited, and Rs. 5 in Thacker and Company, Limited.

Piece-Goods.—The improvement in the enquiry which we were able to report by last mail has been well maintained since, and from the bazaar we estimate the clearances of the week at 3,000 to 3,250 packages of all kinds. Prices as a general rule may be called unchanged, and at all events are certainly no higher, dealers although firm as regards price being willing sellers at the existing level. Stocks are considerably reduced from what they were, but are still liberal, and dealers accordingly are by no means anxious buyers from first hands, neither ready nor for future delivery, although in this respect there is rather more doing than formerly. As regards the future the market may be considered as promising fairly well. Good crops throughout the country afford the basis of an active demand, and unless swamped by excessive supplies, dealers seem likely to get their hands pretty free by the Dewali.

In *Local Goods* the transactions reported this week have been about 2,000 packages at from As. 8¼ to As. 8⅜ per lb.

Twist.—On the spot there is only a moderate business doing in English Yarns, and supplies being fully equal to the demand, 40s Water and the higher counts of Mule from 60s upward must be quoted As. ¼ to As. ½ per lb. lower, but otherwise prices are unchanged. In *Local* Yarns there has been a large business doing, the week's sales being estimated at 2,500 packages. Prices range from As. 7 7-16 to As. 8 per lb.

Metals.—*Copper.*—A better enquiry has been apparent of late and with only a moderate stock available, prices have advanced As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also firmer with a shade more doing. Sellers are asking an advance of As. 4 per cwt., but we do not yet alter quotations. *Iron* is quiet with only a moderate business passing at unchanged prices. Stocks are comparatively large.

Coals.—There have been fewer ship cargoes offering latterly, but the anxiety to sell steamer shipment has continued and a large business has been done since the departure of last mail at a further decline of As. 8 in Davison's and As. 4 in Cardiff, which have been the two descriptions most freely offered. North Wales and Scotch Coal is not offering at any lower rates, but buyers are necessarily attracted by the low rates for other qualities. To-day's quotations to arrive by steamer are:—

Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 17 4 to 17 8	per ton.
Cardiff	„ 17 4 to 17 8	„
Laird's Welsh Hartley	„ 17 0 to 17 4	„
Watson's Hartley	„ 17 0	„

Cotton.—With daily weaker accounts by wire from Liverpool the general tone of the market this week has been dull with more sellers than buyers. For export the enquiry is insignificant, the purchases reported being only about 1,000 bales out of a total business of 2,000, and prices may be quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. Of New Crop for future delivery there having been willing sellers throughout, and our quotations are reduced Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. There have been no export buyers in the market however, and with the exception of a few small speculative purchases by natives nothing has been done.

As regards Crop prospects there is really nothing to add to previous reports. In every district the plants are now doing well, and every day renders the out-turn more assured.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
the Week	3,030	8,938	4,434
Since 1st September	20,188	35,466	15,251
Since 1st Jan.	1,075,045	801,236	873,652

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been only 29 bales, making 866,202 bales since 1st January, as against 610,344 bales for the corresponding period of last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Omra (Nominal)	Rs. 209	=5½d.
„ F.G.F. do.	„ 202	=5 3/16d.
„ G.F. do.	„ 196	=5 1/16d.
„ Good Dhollera (Nominal)	„ 207	=5 5/16d.
„ F. G. F do.	„ 201	=5 5/32d.
„ Do. do. Dec. delivey	„ 196	=5 3/32d.
„ G. F. do. Ready	„ 195	=5 1/32d.
„ G. F. Compta	„ 182	=4 23/32d.
„ Good Ginned Dharwar (Nominal)	„ 200	=5 5/32d.
New Akote (March delivery)	„ 211	=5 9/16d.
„ Good Omra do.	„ 210	=5 17/32d.
„ F.G.F. do.	„ 206	=5 7/16d.
„ Good M. G. Broach do.	„ 224	=5 29/32d.
„ F.G.F. Dhollera, May delivery	„ 196	=5 7/32d.

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—An active enquiry prevails both for ready and forward delivery at daily advancing rates. Of ready, supplies are insignificant, and sellers now ask Rs. 7-1 and for December Rs. 7 per cwt. In New Crop the purchases for April-May delivery have been unusually heavy for so early in the season, and prices have advanced from Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. with still buyers at the latter rate. In *Rapeseed* no fresh business is reported, and the quotation for New Guzerat, April-May delivery, remains at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. In *Gingelly* some few purchases have been reported at Rs. 41 per candy for New Mixed Cawnpore, December delivery. White we quote at Rs. 42 to Rs. 43 per candy.

Wheat.—There has been a slight increase in arrivals latterly, but not sufficient to depress prices which we still call Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 for Soft White.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	705
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	680
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,220
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	2,050
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	410
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	112½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	40
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	21	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	1,050
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	1,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	400
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	475xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	255
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	800
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	400xd
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	„ 221
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 106-10-6
Gold Leaf	„ 19-5-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-4-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19-4-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19-7-0
Pekin Gold Bars	„ 19-1-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Yarkund, 1,310 tons, Captain J. Callender, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The Schooner Fathe Mobaruck, 51 tons, Nacoda will sail to-day for Damaun with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer Rosetta, 2,249 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for Australia with a general cargo.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Lamont, 1,354 tons, Captain S. H. Palmer, will sail to-day for London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Puttialla, 594 tons, Captain W. Britten, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. John MacMarran, Mr. and Mrs. Carson, Miss Hadderwich, Mr. J. Ferrau, Mr. H. Oathley, Mr. J. Devone, Mr. J. D. Inverarity Mr. L. P. Russell, Revd Brother Marrin, and 127 deck.

The Hall Line Steamer Speke Hall, 1,730 tons, Captain William Brand, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Liverpool (11th Sept.), with the following passengers:—From Liverpool—Major and Mrs. Marriott, three children, and one native servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Higman, Mr. A. C. Crampton, Mr. F. W. Aspinwall, Mr. E. J. Harrison, Mr. G. H. Bayly, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mrs. Drake and infant, Miss Masson, Master Masson, Mr. Mahomed Serjedeen, and Mr. Abdul Halem. From Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Masson and child. From Port Said.—One second class passenger. The Speke Hall brought the following cargo:—From Liverpool,—2,375 packages piecegoods, 70 cases porter, 70 casks beer, 13,794 bundles hoop iron, 6,949 bars and 5,957 packages iron, 390 packages iron sheets, 50 pigs lead, 167 packages wine, 229 bales twist, 1,189 bundles steel, 275 cases iron sheets, 20 cases iron safes, 35 casks brass wire, 660 cases tinplates, 26 cases salamoniac, 50 cases and 120 bundles brass, 3,913 tiles, 471 bars and 150 cases copper, 1,057 cases soap, 235 kegs nails, 27 packages glassware, 234 iron plates, and 30 cases porter. From Port Said.—87 packages silk, 5 packages goods, 2 cases gold thread, and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, sailed yesterday for China with China and Australian mails and a cargo of 1,430 chests opium and the following passengers:—For Hongkong.—Mr. D. E. Sassoon and Mr. M. S. Elias. For Galle.—Mr. A. Baylis, Mr. W. Cooper and Mr. Sunsidoon. For Melbourne.—Dr. A. A. Johnstone, Baboo Punchanon Bismoo. A gentleman, Mr. F. Falan, wife and daughter and three children.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
8	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool, Sept 11.
	British Crown	Andrew	Mauritius, Sept 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
8	Calder (s)	Raffin	P. Gulf.
	Harmonie	Cadier	Mauritius.
	Rosetta (s)	Barlow	Australia.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Calcutta.
	Teheran (s)	Loggin	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Lamont, Palmer, Liverpool via Kurrachee.
Steamer Puttialla, to Britten, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Yarkund, Callen, to Calcutta.
Schooner F. Mubaruck, Nacoda, to Damaun.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Speke Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 8.

From Liverpool.

Clan Lamont (s)—70 cases stout, Jamsetjee Framjee; 33 cases tinned plates, Abdool Rahmin Abdool Currim.
Britannia (s)—305 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahaden and Co; 50 hogs heads Bass' ale, Lyon and Co.

From Glasgow.

Britannia (s)—15 cases ginger wine, 15 cases rum, and 21 cases whiskey, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Form London.

Ambrose,—4 cases padlocks and 2 cases lustre drops, A Murcott and Co.
Palm (s)—40 kegs iron rose nails, Hassumbhoy Lalljee; 10 cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Rosetta (s)—32 boxes bar silver (Rs. 80,000), The C. M. Bank.

From Trieste.

Narenta (s)—62 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 50 cases bar soap, 2 cases safe, and 504 packages papers, M Mondolfo and Co; 779 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 8.

For Liverpool.

Wistow Hall (s)—300 cwts mustard seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 72 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 100 bales rags, Pragjee Heerjee; 25 bales wool, Heerachund Morarjee; 35 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 25 bales wool, Lilladhur Jeewraz; 122 bales wool, Newbraz Narotumdass; 25 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 36 bales wool, Goculdass Jaithance; 93 bales wool, Jeewraz Damjee; 55 bales wool, Luckmichund Roopchund; 69 bales wool, M. R. Gubbay & Co.; 11 bales wool and 44 bales rags, Nursee Nathoo; 330 cwts myrabolams, Visram Toolseedass; 30 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 45 bales wool and 35 bales rages, Goculdass Toolseedass.

For London.

Clan Lamont (s)—3,000 cwts linseed. Volkart Brothers; 36 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Hussanbhoy; 26 packages mother o' pearl shells, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Guffoor.
Venetia (s)—4½ cwts E. Teeth, Ebram Passionic; 4 bales cotton, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Thibet (s)—10 cases shawls, Rambhoj Gyanchund; 28 cases shawls, Framjee Sands & Co; 9 cases shawls and 7 cases chadders, David Sassoon & Co.; 3 cases shawls, Ramchunder Kerumchund; 3 cases shawls, Luchmondass Bhikunchund; 21 cases woolen handkerchief, Tarachund Ramchunder; 1 case shawls, G. Brijlall; 5 bales shawls; C. H. Forbes & Co.; 2 cases shawls Tillamull Fathoomull.

For Alexandria.

Thibet (s)—20 boxes silver coins (Rs. 11,000), David Sassoon & Co.

For Venice.

Thibet (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

For Suez.

Thibet (s)—4½ cots cardamoms, Aga Syed Mirza.

For Hongkong.

Teheran (s)—111 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 27 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 119 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee; 10½ chests opium, Pakermull Chatiram; 6 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 10½ chests opium, Goolabrai Mungalchund; 7½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 23½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 19 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

For Shanghai.

Teheran (s)—14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Hurdayal Kadurmull; 14 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 13 chest opium, Dowlutram Dwarkabux; 19½ chests opium, Hazaremull Nursingdass; 200 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Goolraj Juggonath; 11 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 8 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 88½ chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 21 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 32½ chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 1½ chests opium, Napechund Nowrungrai; 1 chest opium, Roognath Juggonath; 4 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass; 1 chest opium, Hunmutram Hurdewdas; 12½ chest opium, Rampurtab Thakersee; 31 chests opium, Khatseedass Hurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th October 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·847
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind*	N, ESE, NW, NNW, N. NNE, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	151
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	0·10
„ „ „ year	66·86

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—October 9.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

519-79—Chalk and W.—Gopalrao Mulhar vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.—Part heard.

Short Causes.

443-80—R. M. Sayani—Meherally Dewraj vs Tulsiram Rukhmajee—Janardhun and H.

For further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's report.

149-78—H. Cleveland—C. E. Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee and another—Prescot and W.

For further directions and for taking Consent Decree.

205-79—Jefferson B. and D.—Bhimbhoy Lalloobhoy vs. The Manchester and Bombay S. and W Co.—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

For argument of Rule Nisi.

381-80—H. W. Payne—Prembhoy Heerjee and others vs. Golam Hooseon Meya Jan and another—Craigie L. and P.

For Judgment at 3 p. m.

675-79—C. Tyabjee—Kookecbai vs. Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 7.

Stewart, Major, 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Mackenzie, Lieut., R. H. A., on Medl. Cert., from Lucknow.
Abden, Captain, 23rd Bombay N. I., on Medl. Cert., from Quetta.

October 8th.

Marriote, Major, Comsy. Dept., from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—October 7.

Haughton, Major, R. A., on leave, to Matheran.

October 8.

Langford, Lieut., R. M. L. I., on duty, to Bangalore.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.
1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY, OF BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOKE—October 8th, at Poona, the wife of Samuel Cooke, Esq., Bombay Educational Department, of a son.

DEATH.

ADENWALLA—October 8th, at Tardeo, at his father's residence, Dinshawjee, son of Cowasjee Dinshawjee Adenwalla, aged 19 years. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence, to-day, at 3 p. m.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

The late Lord Derby said that he would knock down the first man who disturbed the peace of Europe. The moral of the speech which Mr. Griffin delivered at the farewell dinner given to him, on Thursday, the 30th ultimo. at Peliti the Simla confectioner's, was that the man should be knocked down who first pronounced the words "Central Asia." It heaped scorn and contempt upon the policy of Benjamin Disraeli, and glorified the doctrine of John Lawrence as the essence of political wisdom. Mr. Griffin had a rare opportunity, and he was the man to make the most of it. For the tragedy, or the comedy—choose which we like,—of the situation was this, that had the speaker been Lord Lytton himself, he would, had he dared to speak his mind, have uttered the same implicit threat against the person of the first "crack-brained enthusiast" who should meddle with Kabul. If, as Mr. Aitchison said when proposing the ex-political's health, the success of Mr Griffin's mission was great "beyond anticipation," the reason was that the policy of two years ago had been repudiated by its authors, and the objects of the war pronounced useless, and even mischievous, had they been attained. Mr. Griffin triumphed because we have allowed the Afghans whom he fought to have their own way. The moral of the war of 1878-80 is that the Afghans are most effectually controlled by letting them alone: if we wish to make friends of them, convince them that we have not the slightest wish to curtail their liberties, and that we are ready to defend them against any other Power who violates the rule of friendly non-intervention which we have set for ourselves. This is the simple, the axiomatic text of all Lord Hartington's speeches on the Indo-Afghan question. Afghans hate all nations alike,—Russian, English, Persian,—who wound their fierce sense of independence, the only virtue, says the State Secretary, in the Afghan character, but a virtue which we may turn to account politically. And this is the lesson which we have spent twenty millions sterling, not to learn, but to re-acquire, for it was learned the first time forty years ago, and for even a bigger fee than we are paying now.

The whole of Mr. Griffin's speech hangs closely by the central idea; just as if it had been the most logical of Scotch sermons, developed from its text, and divided and sub-divided into heads. The "crack-brained" folk, as he calls them, would have kept Sir Donald Stewart in Kabul indefinitely. But, retorts Mr. Griffin, our forces could not have been kept in Kabul, except at the cost of destroying the very influence which you "crack-brained enthusiasts" wish to retain. Here are his words:—"We withdrew because it had long before been determined to do so, when an Amir had been acknowledged by the Government, lest by remaining we might destroy our own work. Abdul Rahman having been recognised Amir, our withdrawal was necessitated by every consideration of sound policy. If the Amir had come to Kabul with the British Army still there, he would at once have become unpopular as a creature of the Government, supported by British bayonets; and he would have fallen on our retirement. Between his soldiery and the populace, conflict would have been unavoidable, disputes on questions of jurisdiction would have arisen, the country would again have become excited, and we should undoubtedly have had to occupy Kabul for another winter, or retire at an unfavourable season through a hostile instead of a friendly population."

In the second place, Mr. Griffin turns round most dexterously on those who assail the Government for its choice of a Russian protégé. Why, he says, that was the very reason we selected him; and the very reason why some ranting annexationists should have chosen him, too, if only they had the opportunity and the brains. We give Mr. Griffin's own words:—"The criticism," he says, "which at first sight seems plausible, that while we went to war to stop Russian influence in Kabul, we have yet seated on the throne a protégé of Russia, is seen to be trivial, if it be understood that it was for this very reason that he was selected. Amir Shere Ali Khan sinned through ignorance. Abdul Rahman possessed complete knowledge, and a careful study of history and human nature seemed to suggest that those who knew Russia best would like her least." If, as even the fighting party themselves admit, the Afghans detest all foreigners, whether Russian or English, it follows that Abdul Rahman has the very strongest inducement to keep his late hosts at arm's length. Our readers may still remember that during the course of the negotiations between Abdul Rahman and the English authorities some of the Logar chiefs and a portion of the population, were reported to have declared their intention of resenting whatever manifestation of Russian preferences the new Amir might evince after the withdrawal of the English army. If Abdul Rahman is the shrewd Afghan he has been described, he must surely realize the folly of a course of action which would at once cost him the good-will of a non-aggressive neighbour, and the loyalty of his own subjects. And unless he is a fool, he can hardly prove an exception to the very notorious rule that "those who know Russia most like her least."

The whole structure of Mr. Lepel Griffin's reasoning is crowned by his public confession of faith in the doctrine of his "friend and master," Lord Lawrence. The passages are worth quoting:—"I thank God that the destinies of the country have not been committed to the crack-brained enthusiasts who fancy it a high imperial policy for the Government of India to drag its coat through Asia for barbarians to trample on. I have probably been during the last twelve years as much concerned with Afghan frontier politics as any one now in India; and I leave the Punjab with the unshaken conviction that the foreign policy of Lord Lawrence is the only sound one. These views are called obsolete, but the principle which inspired them is one of truth and common-sense; and Lord Lawrence's reputation will live when the clamour of his detractors has been long forgotten. Masterly inactivity, which, by the way, was a phrase used a hundred years before Lord Lawrence's time, is, rightly understood, the proper foreign policy for India. It does not signify national humiliation. or indifference to the national honour. Masterly inactivity abroad means masterly activity at home; the development of the country; lightened taxation; and the general prosperity of the people. India cannot enjoy both military glory and internal progress together; and if she stretches forward to clutch the soldier's laurels, she will assuredly find her hand filled only with thistles. Our scientific frontier is not any mountain-range, stretching from the Khyber to the Sufed Koh, from the Sufed Koh to the Hindu Koosh, and from that to bankruptcy. The scientific frontier, the only one worth having, is to be found in the strong arms and hearts of a loyal and contented people." As a matter of course, Mr. Griffin's criticisms are confined to the portion of Afghanistan with which he himself was concerned. Even Mr. Griffin would, we presume, admit that the question of the retention of Kandahar, to say nothing of Pishin and Quettah, is affected by considerations other than those which apply to Kabul. It strikes us that a person may be a very respectable Lawrencite, and yet think twice before deciding that we should abandon the southern portions of Yakoob Khan's late kingdom. With this reservation the vast majority of people in this country will endorse Mr. Griffin's views. Indeed, it is difficult to say who are the "crack-brained" folk to whom Mr. Griffin alludes. If there are any, they are so few that it is not worth while to "knock them down." The Indian papers, with one solitary exception, have taken the same calm, common-sense view of the Indo-Afghan question which Mr. Griffin urges in his speech. And so far from abusing the "enthusiasts," whoever or wherever they are, Mr. Griffin should rather have welcomed them as valuable allies. To the proclaimer of any doctrine the greatest god-send, next to a good argument of his own, is the protest of one not conspicuous for wisdom on the opposite side.

The Trustees, at their meeting on Thursday, voted to lease a piece of the vacant ground on the Apollo Bunder road to Mr. Bounevialle for eight months for a public garden. The plot is that adjoining Mr. Muraglia's place, and is 300 feet deep and 350 feet long. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Bounevialle to lay it out as a public garden, to provide a band-stand, platform for dancing, and other outdoor recreations, similar to the gardens on the Continent. When not used by M. Bounevialle for al-fresco entertainments, it will be open to the public; and the Trustees have provided that it shall be open to the public gratis at least four afternoons a week. If properly carried out, this scheme will supply a great want in Bombay; and we wish M. Bounevialle every success in his novel undertaking.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The annual match against the Mofussil has been indefinitely postponed. It is a pity the match cannot be played, but it would not have been much of a treat for our up-country friends to have played two days' cricket in such weather as we are experiencing now.

We trust the match will not be allowed to fall through altogether, but that the contest will come off during the cold weather.

DEPARTURE OF THE TENASSERIM.

The I. G. S. Tenasserim, Captain B. P. Creagh, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the following details:—One European officer and two followers, No 2 Mountain Battery; one native officer and 18 rank and file, 18th N. I.; one native officer and one follower, Ordnance Department; 200 followers, Commissariat Department; and two European officers, Army Medical Department. The following is the list of officers:—Lieut. Robertson, R. A., Surgns. Webb and Lewis, A. M. D.

GENERAL PRIMROSE AT KANDAHAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see what you foretold about General Primrose has come to pass. I do not for a moment think that he was the best man for the place; he was too old, and in much too feeble health. But I think that the Government of India want to make him the scapegoat to cover their own blunders.

I think a good deal might be fairly said for General Primrose in the matter of giving up the cantonment and for the sortie, for both of which he has been very severely handled by the *Pioneer*.

First, about giving up the cantonment. Shere Ali, by the orders of the Government of India, was made Governor of Kandahar, and allowed to raise a military force to aid his authority. Whilst this force was forming, and to give him time to establish himself, an auxiliary force under General Primrose was kept at Kandahar.

The General being assured by the politicals that the Wali's authority was respected, and his military force serviceable, concluded that, with the Wali and his own force, he was strong enough to meet Ayoub Khan, of whom there were then rumours. On or about the 27th June last more certain intelligence having come of Ayoub Khan's movements, the Wali with his troops, and a brigade of English troops under General Burrows (to strengthen him), are sent to oppose Ayoub Khan's advance, these arrangements being under the orders and sanction of the Government of India.

On or about the 14th of July the Wali's troops mutinied, and joined Ayoub Khan. General Burrows brigade was then left, with the sanction of the Government of India, to fight Ayoub Khan, who was strengthened by the Wali's mutineers, and Burrows was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, Bengal, to stop Ayoub going to Ghazni.

Your article of the 5th shows tolerably plainly that the general feeling in Kandahar and in General Burrows column was that Ayoub Khan was not much to be feared, and that the column was more than a match for him. This general opinion was shared by the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief of India.

The battle at Maiwand takes place, and General Burrows' force is heavily defeated. On the 27th of July, European officers, late with General Burrows column, arrive at Kandahar, and assure General Primrose that General Burrows' force has been annihilated, and that they themselves were pursued within three miles of Kandahar (which in itself, I dare say, is true enough, but the pursuit was made by villagers, and not by Ayoub Khan's force).

Later on more certain intelligence arrives from General Burrows column, and General Primrose, to help them, sends out a brigade under General Brooke on the morning of the 28th of July.

Before the Wali's troops mutinied General Primrose's strength was about 5,000 men.

On the Wali being sent to fight the advancing Ayoub Khan, General Primrose detached with Burrows about half his command, 2,500 men. This left him at Kandahar on the 27th of July about 2,500 men.

To assist Burrows after his defeat, he further weakened himself by a brigale under General Brooke. This left him about 1,500 men to garrison the cantonment, the citadel of Kandahar, and to keep a large city of 20,000 inhabitants in order.

On the 28th of July, considering the above circumstances, and the ever increasing rumours of the fight, and consequently ever increasing danger of the inhabitants of the city of Kandahar rising, General Primrose had but two alternatives left him: to hold the citadel and the cantonment, and divide his little force of 1,500 men into two detachments, or to abandon the cantonment with Government stores in it, and make sure of the citadel.

Can any one doubt that in abandoning the cantonment and its stores, and strongly occupying the citadel, General Primrose did right, and should have great credit given him for his decision, instead of blame? For, had he adopted the opposite course, and had Ayoub Khan followed up his victory promptly, there is hardly a doubt that instead of half of General Burrows' brigade being destroyed, General Primrose and the whole of his Division and every semblance of British power in Southern Afghanistan, would have been swept away.

The sortie appears to have been planned by Colonel Hills, R. E.

The plan of the sortie was accepted by the General in command, and by the late General Brooke, who was to carry it out.

The sortie was to have been a surprise on a village for the purpose of destroying part of it, as the cover from it seriously annoyed the garrison at Kandahar.

At the last moment the late General Brooke, who was to command the party, requested that the village might be shelled for half an hour. The shelling of the village awoke the world of Kandahar, so that instead of the sortie party being enabled to surprise the village, they found it filled with armed men ready to receive them. The failure of the sortie therefore, I think, must rest with the late General Brooke.

Oct. 7. FAIR PLAY.

HIMALAYAN LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tranquillity is the dominant note of Simla society; and respectability, of its morals. Life there is pleasant, cheerful, enjoyable in the mere sense of animal existence: but it is not what the departed Owen would call brilliant. Like the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, the Marquis dries up the less savoury pools amidst his social surroundings, to transform them, let us hope, by some state chemistry of his own, into serviceable wood. But the naughty ones, some few of whom in stray corners hide their diminished heads, say that his Lordship is more like the Upas Tree, which, killing off all vegetation—even the loveliest—in its neighbourhood, stretches its ghoulish arms over an iron waste. Having done duty, *fauté de mieux*, for the last sixteen weeks—that is from about the date of Lord Ripon's arrival, since which nothing particularly wicked has been heard of—the best story of the season has at last grown stale. The Barnacles yawn at the mention thereof, and only wonder where the warrior, who was principally concerned in it, may have disappeared to. Dining out the other night, I was assured by mine host, a *Chapeau Blanc* of the solemn order, that *Vanity Fair's* recent account of the matter was altogether one-sided. *Vanity Fair's* paragraph, if you recollect, would make it out that in the struggle between the young warrior and the old warrior it was the former who chastised the latter. Now I am told it was the old warrior who threw and fell on the top of the young warrior. By the way, why is he called "young?" I presume *Vanity's* correspondent is a classical person, who follows classic usage. Augustus at forty was described as *juvenis*,—

Sive mutata juvenem figura
Ales in terris imitaris, etc.

The Major is, I presume, a young man, a *juvenis* in the Roman sense. The tussle occurred in the "Elysium Hotel," as the series of barns is called, which a Mahomedan owns, and which he is said to manage comfortably. Hussein Bux is the "old Pallonjee" of Simla; but I mean to stick to the Barnacle Club. But as to the tussle. In throwing his man, the old warrior made such a noise that the neighbours rushed in, and forcibly separated the combatants. I am told, however, that he was pursued by the young warrior through several doors and over the premises, but without evil consequences to either of them. The affair ended with a handsome apology from the younger gentleman. So much in correction of your London contemporary. *Senex* has escaped like a shipwrecked sailor; and like one, has hung up his clothes as a votive offering.

. . . Me tabula sacer
Votiva paries indicat uvida
Suspendisse potenti
Vestimenta maris Deo.

I know not of any temple of Neptune wherein *Senex* could have put his raiment, nor of Venus which would exactly have suited his purpose. Roman Catholics make their votive offerings to the Virgin, and there is a convent somewhere about. But the General is not a Catholic; he is a stern Presbyterian. I am inclined to think he must have carried his coat and trousers to the top of Jakko, and the pagan structure in which a pious hermit dreams the lone and sunny hours away. Anyhow, I met *Senex* tramping along on the Thibet road, without his coat and trousers. He wore a kilt. Something like a squashed beehive protected his head from the sun's hot rays. Brogues covered his feet. A "sporran" of horse-hair tassels, and silver, dangled beneath his waist. And he carried a dirk, knives, pistols, an alpenstock, and a gun. He had just wiped off the Simla dust, and was gone to shoot game in the interior.

As a last illustration of the pass, to which things have come under the present reign of virtue, I give the following story. It is not "spicy," but there's scarcely anything better going. A popular doctor, practising at a certain station not a hundred miles away, was suddenly called in to attend a lady patient, who was in an interesting condition. The lady took everybody by surprise, including the nurse, who had been chartered in anticipation of the event. Refusing, like time and tide, to wait, the baby found himself in the hands of the official dignitary, and a rejoicing father. But the doctor, though a smart fellow, and well up in his profession, had never served an apprenticeship at nursing. He felt bothered. So did paterfamilias. He had never done any wetnursing either: nor even dry high up in the service, with thousands a month; he had always left it to the ayahs. Still, Mrs. Gamp must not be waited for; and baby wanted his bath. Both gentlemen introduced him into a wash-hand basin. He slipped between their fingers, like a piece of ice. When he refrained from slipping, his little head waggled about, as if threatening dislocation. Babies heads always do. It is long before their owners learn to keep them in position. Baby was well sponged at last, and then the doctor went on the prowl for a towel. He stumbled in the dark; could not find a towel, nor a box of matches; was baffled in attempting to open a chest; fumbled helplessly for his pocket-handkerchief; and cursed his stars. Peterfamilias being better up in the topography of the place, succeeded: but he failed dismally in his next search for the soft flannels and the embroidered frocks. He, too, felt moved to curse his stars; but the joy of the event enabled him to preserve due mental balance. The business was finished, somehow, at last. But the doctor avers it was the most trying operation he had ever gone through. Nor should I be astonished, if henceforth he refused to assist where arrangements had not been made for securing Mrs. Gamp's attendance at a date sufficiently early to put another adventure of the sort beyond the pale of possibility. Such is one of the liveliest stores produced in Simla of late—small beer, skimmed milk, whey, compared to the generous wine in which Lyæus Meredith and his merry satyrs erst delighted.

You know that Mr. A. C. Lyall left at the beginning of the week for Kandahar. He stopped short at Lahore, owing, it is said, to a severe attack of *sciatica*; and now, I hear, he is returning to Simla. An uncharitable whisper has gone forth among the Barnacles, to the effect that the Secretary is shamming. They instance Neville Chamberlain. This distinguished officer is offered the post of Military Member in succession to General Sir Edwin Johnson; and Sir Neville declines it on the ground of ill-health. But no sooner is the Commander-in-Chiefship placed at his disposal, than he becomes quite hale and hearty again. He must have grown wonderfully robust by this time: there will be no holding him in. I don't believe Mr. Lyall was shamming, though I admit that on being commissioned to go to Kandahar, he had the strongest provocation. The prospect of such a journey, with such an (alleged) object in view, might almost have tempted any one to feign insanity, plough the hill-sides, and sprinkle the furrows with salt. That trick was tried once elsewhere, and failed; and if it were attempted here, Mr. Chapman would probably receive instructions to lay the ploughman's baby in the ploughman's path; or if there were no baby, to make the operator a sudden offer of reduced pay. Why go to Kandahar? Mr. Lyall's inquiries could hardly have added to the stock of information upon which the decision as to the future of Kandahar may be based. He could not reinstate the Wali into public favour. He could not show that Kandahar might safely be made over to Abdul Rahman under present circumstances, and he would be a magician if he could induce Lords Ripon and Hartington to hold the place for themselves. As there was, apparently, no official utility in his going to Kandahar, there was, I presume, still less inducement from the view-point of a-holidaymaker. Kandahar is hardly the locality for a pleasure-trip. It will be time enough for that when the railway reaches Kandahar, and Spiers and Pond set up their refreshment-bars on the spot. Mr. Lyall, however, might have done some good at Quettah and Pishin—which, in all probability, will mark the extreme limits of British annexation for some years to come.

This important question, however, is unsettled, as, in fact, it must be. From conversation with those whose opinion on the subject is worth having I infer that Government would most gladly relieve themselves of Kandahar, if they could. Government acknowledge that the retention of the city and province may be forced upon them. But you may rely upon it that every effort will be made to part company with both. At the same time I believe it is certain that the troops will, in any case, continue to occupy the district until it is seen how Abdul Rahman prospers in his own part of the kingdom.

DEATH OF SIR W. L. MEREWETHER.

Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., whose death is reported by Reuter, was one of the most esteemed as well as one of the most prominent officers of the Bombay Service. Since his arrival in India some forty years ago, Colonel Merewether had done good work of various kinds and had filled various important positions, civil and military, in almost every part of the country. His duties carried him, not only over the whole Bombay Presidency, but to the Punjaub, to Abyssinia, to Aden, and to Sind, where he filled the high office of Commissioner for a long period. Amongst his military services were, presence at the battle of Hydrabad as a Lieutenant in 1843; a spirited and successful attack on the Bugtis,—the Sind frontier tribe which formerly gave so much trouble,—with a force one-fifth their number; his gallant charge with 150 Sabres of the Sind Horse against, and rout of, 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry, at the battle of Guzerat; useful work throughout the Abyssinian campaign; and operations against the Arabs in the neighbourhood of Aden. But his chief services to the State were rendered in his civil capacity, in connection with the management of the Sind border tribes and the province generally during the critical period of the mutiny, and afterwards. The following out of Sir W. Merewether's plans in one particular secured the pacification of the Khelat State and the recognition by its ruler and people of the advantages of keeping on good terms with the Indian Government. But his proposals were only half-accepted, and the neglect of his advice on other points has resulted in landing the country in the present and preceding Afghan campaigns and heaven knows what future complications. The object Sir W. Merewether had in view was the pacification of the Sind frontier without exciting hostility against us in other quarters, and his proposals were calculated to effect that object. His scheme was not, however, received with favour at head-quarters. Later a portion of his advice, namely, the adoption of a policy of armed intervention to secure the tranquillity of Baluchistan, was acted upon, in the expedition under Major (now Sir Robert) Sandeman, but in such a way that, although the object of securing the fealty of the Khan of Khelat was attained, the apprehensions of Shere Ali of Kabul were so effectually aroused that he departed from his attitude of friendliness towards us and commenced coquetting with the Russians, a change of front which led to many complications and ultimately to the third Afghan war. Sir W. Merewether's management of affairs in Sind always met with the warmest approbation, and on his retiring from the Commissionerships and leaving for England, towards the close of 1877, to take up the position of a member of the Indian Council in London, there was published a highly laudatory, and thorougly well deserved resolution, expressing the high appreciation in which his numerous and important services, both civil and military, were held "by the government which he has so long and so ably served." The high personal esteem in which Sir W. Merewether was held in and out of the service was shown by the large gathering which assembled on the Apollo Bunder to bid him "God Speed," on the occasion of his leaving India for good, on the 1st October 1877. Not only the Civil Service and the Army, but the general European population of Bombay, was largely represented. As was remarked by a brother official present on that occasion, Sir W. Merewether "was most popular with all classes in Sind," and his departure was "a great loss to the country." However, his services to India were not then ended; from his great knowledge of the country and the people, he must have been a very valuable acquisition to the India Council.

MILITARY JOTTINGS.

BY A SUBALTERN.

The question as to whether the fighting spirit of the native army is as strong as it used to be is one which it is impossible to answer offhand. It is impossible to deny, however, that in the old days there was a strong feeling of comradeship and affection between the European officers and the native portion of a regiment, which in these days we look for in vain. And as proof of this, read the following description of the gallant bearing, and brave death of a native officer at the battle of Argaum, which I take from a book of military reminiscences by Colonel James, of the Madras Army.

* * *

"Of the three native officers wounded, two died in the hospital shortly after, of whom Subedar Ali Khan, a man so uncommonly diminutive in person that we used to call him the "little cock-sparrow," was one of the best and bravest soldiers I ever knew. He was at this time far advanced in life, and had earned the respect and esteem of every European officer, as well as of every native in the corps; and what was very remarkable, this Liliputian hero had as strong a voice as he had a great soul. In action, he was the life and soul of those around him, and in devoted affection to the service he had no superior. The whole of the flesh and sinews of the hinder part of both thighs being torn away, he fell and could not rise again."

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"But (continues Colonel James) as soon as the action was over, he requested his attendants to carry him after us, that his dear European comrades might see him die. We had halted on the field, upwards of a mile from where he fell, when he arrived and spoke to us with a firm voice and most affectionate manner, recounted his services, and bade us all good-bye. We endeavoured to encourage him by asserting that his wound was not mortal, and that he would yet recover. He said he felt assured of the contrary, but he was not afraid of death; he had often braved it in the discharge of his duty, and only regretted that he should not be permitted to render further service to his honourable masters. He died shortly afterwards, and his son was pensioned on more than five hundred rupees a month."

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This is quite an old-world picture, and speaks of days when the brotherhood between European and native officers was cemented on many a hard-fought field; when it was clearly perceived that native officers and men would follow their English company officers—fighting on foot, like themselves—anywhere; and before the idea took root that half a dozen mounted officers, pitchforked haphazard into regiments, could control their men in action, or gain their attachment in time of peace. Does the spirit of devotion to his "honourable masters," shown by this small native officer, still animate his successors to the same extent? If not, who is to blame?

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I have of late been thrown much into the society of some political officers and cantonment magistrates, and one or two things puzzle me much. They were all military men once. Now they are more exclusively civilian than the last joined competitionwalla. My friend the bazaar master amuses me greatly. He abjures his military rank and calling altogether. He signs himself plain "John Jones, Cantonment Magistrate," and drops his title of captain as ignominious. He always wears mufti, and would rather die than put on his uniform. His heart swells with a proud emotion as he reflects that he is lord of puttawallas, and master of conservancy carts; and it is a beautiful sight to see him proudly walking through the bazaar, where he strikes terror into the hearts of unclad urchins. He will thus pass through a harmless career, mustering his puttawallas, and making his conservancy carts march past him; and at length will retire as Major General, and enjoy in Bath that repose to which his many campaigns against backsliding butchers and stiffnecked bakers so fully entitle him.

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There seem many points of resemblance between the bazaar master and the political officer. They both rejoice in ignoring the army. The political officer, like his confrère the bazaar master, is nowhere without his puttawallas. They accompany him in his morning walks, they clear the road before him, and revile the incautious wayfarer who ventures too near the presence. If he is married, two of them are told off to each baby, and a select band to the special service of the *mem sahib*. In fact, one may say that puttawallas are as necessary to the existence of the modern political officer as postcards are to Mr. Gladstone, or epigram to Lord Beaconsfield, or success to Sir Garnet Wolsley.

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But I would not for a moment have it supposed that I wish to undervalue political officers. Far from it. Many with whom I have the honour of being acquainted are men of varied accomplishments, such as being good badminton players, or fair at lawn tennis; and some with a touching devotion cling to the obsolete game of croquet. These gentlemen, like the bazaar masters, pass a harmless and somewhat humdrum existence, posing on all occasions as civilians; and then some fine day, with the suddenness of a transformation-scene in a pantomime, they blossom into full-blown Major Generals, write the title in full on their cards, and becoming intensely military, end their days (shorn alas! of their puttawalla) in and about the Club at 14 St James'.

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The news that the colonel of a crack cavalry regiment, a protégé of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and a member of the Horse Guards Staff, is coming out as Adjutant General of the Bombay Army cannot fail to inspire everyone with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction. It is a pity that the british cavalry in this Presidency is only represented by one solitary regiment at Mhow. One can hardly expect the new Adjutant General to go and live there. The experience he has gained at the Horse Guards will be invaluable to him in dealing with the Native Army.

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The post of Commander-in-Chief in India has fallen into such disrepute of late that the new-comer will have great difficulty in asserting himself, and obtaining that respect due to the holder of the finest military appointment in the world. In time of war, if a Commander-in-Chief does not take the field in person, he must be regarded as a nonentity, and the actual leader will get all the *kudos*. If the Viceroy objects to the Chief winning all the fame, then let them both take the field together, as in the days when Lord Hardinge and stout Sir Hugh Gough made their famous campaign against the Sikhs together.

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There are many signs that the drill season is at hand. I particularly notice it in the manner of my respected C. O. He has begun to wrestle with the drill-book, and the result of this severe mental exercise shows itself in his moody and abstracted air. You may see him stop in the road, and trace out imaginary manœuvres in the dust with his walking-stick. At dinner-time one may see him, between the courses, deploying into line with his knife and fork, and at dessert he carries out brilliant changes of front with his spoons. He has frequent and mysterious consultations with his Adjutant, and I groan inwardly as I reflect on what is in store for me during the coming cold weather.

* * *

We have appointed, during this war in Afghanistan, many Afghans to be satraps of provinces and governors of cities. The result has always been the same. Directly our backs were turned, our nominees were murdered. So I would propose for the future that when we give away any more of these valuable appointments, the lucky Afghans appointed should parade before the Viceroy, and as they file before him, should be taught to say with the gladiators of old, "*Ave Cæsar, morituri te salutant!*"

* * *

It is believed that very exceptional indulgences in regard to furlough are to be granted to the officers of regiments coming from the front; and it must not be forgotten that many officers were ordered out from home at once to join regiments not on service. These of course have a great claim; and it would be as well to deal liberally with Jack Sepoy in this respect.

BRAHMIN-ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The *Native Opinion* is rather rough on you, and even threatens to pay you off in your own coin for your harmless pleasantry in reproducing an amusing specimen of Brahmin-English. I am sure you had no malicious or ill-natured motive in reproducing the epistle of the Aryan clerk; but in the language of Sidney Smith, it sometimes requires a surgical operation to put a joke into the head of a native editor. It is not a rare thing to see some of these native journals seriously discussing and offering indignant protests against remarks that were meant for nothing but jokes, and none but a fool could take them for anything but good-natured *bon mots*—jokes.

In the same issue which contains the expression of its horror at your "atrocious taste" in publishing the Brahmin scribe's English letter, *Native Opinion* has some remarks to offer on the appointment of Mr. S. S. Bengalee to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the next year. "We are glad of the appointment of this gentleman to the next year's Shrievalty. * * * * * *We trust the Sheriff-elect may be long spared to enjoy his new honours.*"

It is to be hoped the lucky "Sheriff-elect" will appreciate the affectionate feelings of *Native Opinion*, and within the twelve months of his taking and relinquishing his "honours" will not be so cruel as to compromise his longevity by laying violent hands on himself, or travelling by rail, or doing any other equally rash act.

The above reminds me of a story. A gentleman having been once accosted by a beggar, gave the latter a sixpenny-piece, whereupon the beggar thanked the gentleman, and said "May your honour go to heaven to-night." The gentleman acknowledged the blessing, but said, "My good man, you need not have been so particular as to the time."—Yours, &c.,

Pshawbad! Oct. 6. D. J. K.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWS AS CITY VOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The rule recently published by Government, regulating the voting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, is, no doubt, most indifferently worded, quite unlike the usual productions from the pen of Mr. Under-Secretary Nugent. It was, no doubt, intended to prevent the Fellows, to whom the franchise is given by the Municipal Act, whether they are ratepayers or not, from going to any particular ward they liked in order to favour an influential candidate against another candidate of the choice of the regular ratepayers and residents of that ward. Many read it to mean that it will now enable the Fellows in a body to exercise a similar influence in the Fort and Colaba ward. This can, no doubt, be far from the intention and spirit of the rule in question. My interpretation, I submit, is that it aims at dividing the Fellows into two classes, namely—

1st. Fellows who are at the same time ratepayers.

2nd. Fellows who are not ratepayers.

The former are restricted, under the rule, to confine their voting to the ward in which their names appear as ratepayers in the list of voters published by the Municipal Commissioner. If their names appear in more than one ward, they are allowed a choice of one of such wards. I think they cannot elect the Fort ward for the exercise of their privilege of voting.

The latter not being ratepayers, and whose names do not therefore appear in any ward in the list of voters published by the Municipal Comissioner, are allowed to vote in the Fort and Colaba ward, in which the University building is situated.

In short, the right of choosing a ward is withdrawn from the Fellows, which they heretofore enjoyed.

Those who have the rate-qualification are told to remain in the ward in which they pay the rates. Those who do not possess it are told to go the Fort ward, in which the University building,—not University,—is situated, as if they possess the rate-paying qualification, from the fact of their having been as Fellows owners of the University building. The building rates have been deemed the sole basis of the general popular franchise vouchsafed by the Municipal Act to the public of Bombay; and the rule in question, it seems, gives, to conform with the said principle, the Fellows, who otherwise are not ratepayers that privilege in consideration of their owning the University building.

The indifferent wording of the rule may, I apprehend, give rise to confusion at the time of the election, and may probably lead to endless disputes. It is therefore highly urgent that Government should without delay publish an amendment of the rule, stating clearly their views on the subject, in language such as can be open to no ambiguity.

October 6. A RATEPAYER.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

INPUTATIONS AGAINST THE BOMBAY TROOPS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Oct. 7.

[illegible]me indignation is felt here at the insinuation [illegible] correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Kabul Column, that the panic-stricken state of the Bombay troops is evidenced by the careful manner in which everybody goes about armed. This—said the correspondent—the hardier Highlanders and Sikhs refused to do. The facts are that the order for sepoys, or soldiers, to fix bayonets when visiting Kandahar, was issued by Sir Donald Stewart when we first came here, and has been in force ever since. In Kabul, when I was there, the same custom prevailed; and while here General Macpherson ordered both Highlanders and Goorkhas not to enter the city except in armed parties of five. The precaution is most necessary, for unless our people were always ready, attempts at assassination would be of daily instead of weekly occurrence, as at present.

RENEWED HOSTILITIES EXPECTED.

The population here seem to have settled down to the belief that hostilities must be renewed before long. The defeat of the 1st September was not sufficiently crushing. Most of those opposed to us got away without firing a shot, and the mistake of not waiting until the Bombay relieving column had placed itself by a forced march on the enemy's rear before delivering the attack, is now very apparent. This, as you are aware, was the plan originally contemplated, and it is a pity it was not adhered to.

AFFRAY WITH CHINESE AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

A serious affray is reported by the Thayetmyo correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*. At Mandalay, on Saturday, the British steamer Thanbyadine was lying at Mandalay, when some Chinese were found cooking on the deck of the vessel, which is prohibited. On being remonstrated with the Chinamen became very abusive, striking one of the steamer's lascars, and the Chief Officer and the Captain, who came to the assistance of the crew. Eventually one of the Chinamen was handed over to the Burmese police.

On Sunday a Chinese mob boarded the steamer, armed with billets of firewood, and were fired on by the Captain and the Chief Officer, and three of them were wounded. The remainder of the Chinese fled. The Burmese authorities have detained the steamer, and are taking depositions.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

PONIES' HANDICAP.

Dead heat between Katie Lee and Pioneer. In the second heat Pioneer beat Katie Lee.

GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Greyleg, Walruss, and Eva.

PONIES' HANDICAP.

Pioneer, Falcon, and Katie Lee.

ARABS' HANDICAP.

Enterprise and Eva.

Three heats had to be run, the last of these being almost in the dark.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

REPORTED OPERATIONS IN THE ÆGEAN SEA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

It is stated that England has proposed, and that the Great Powers have agreed, to occupy and lay an embargo on the chief ports in the Ægean Sea, with the object of stopping supplies consigned to Constantinople, and that the Admirals of the several fleets have been instructed accordingly.

POSSIBLE DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN.

The *Daily News*, in a leading-article, announces this morning that the deposition of the Sultan is regarded as possible.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Sir Wm. L. Merewether, Bombay Staff Corps; and Colonel T. Bernard Hackett, V. C., 23rd Fusiliers, retired.

AN IRRUPTION OF THE KURDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.

An incursion of several thousand Turkish Kurds has been made into Persian territory, and joining with Persian Kurds, have pillaged Lahidjan, and entered Maragha.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

[illegible]he Liverpool Cotton market closed with a better [illegible]nd. Surats steady.

[illegible]he London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera		4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		80½
4½ do.	do.	87½
3 do.	Consols for account	98
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	120
Bar Silver		52¼d.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN arrived in Bombay by the Jubbulpore mail train yesterday morning, and is staying at the Esplanade hotel. He leaves Bombay by the mail steamer this afternoon.

MR. LYALL actually left Lahore with the intention of returning to Simla, but proceeded no further than Umballa. From that place he telegraphed to Mr. Hope at Lahore that as he felt much better he would return at once to Lahore, and continue his journey to Quetta. He arrived in Lahore on Sunday evening and left with Mr. Hope for Quetta the following night.

A GENTLEMAN, who was present at Godhra during the Oodeypore trial, sends us the following:—Chundra Sing is of slender build and of middle height. His countenance is a somewhat peculiar one, and not at all expressive. His forehead is good; he has large and very prominent eyes; a weak mouth with prominent lips, which it would seem impossible for him to close completely. He has no chin worth mentioning, and a fact which is made all the more apparent by a very prominent hook nose. On the whole, I think, he is more weak than evil-looking. He takes copious notes during the trial.

FROM Ferozepore in the Punjab an affray is reported to have taken place between some soldiers out shooting and a party of natives. It is stated that the origin of the quarrel was the accidental [illegible] soldiers of a native woman [illegible] the [illegible] and was shot [illegible] either in self-defence by the man attacked or in a struggle for the possession of the gun.

REGARDING General Roberts' despatch on the subject of the relief of Kandahar, which has been received by the Government of India but has not yet been published, the *Pioneer* states:—To guard against the spread of some erroneous impression on the subject, we may explain that General Roberts was never requested by the Government to send any special report on the defeat at Maiwand, and has not written any such report. He has reported generally on the state of affairs as he found them at Kandahar, but not on the operations of General Burrows' Brigade.

NAINI TAL, the *Indian Mirror* says, is full of Bengali and Hindustani clerks, everyone of whom seems to have escaped from the effects of the awful landslip. Only they were panic-struck, and had to knock about with their families for two or three days. They had to carry about their wives and children with them, while it was raining in torrents. The Bengalis were sheltered in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. The Hindustanis and Paharis were kindly received in the bungalow of the Rajah of Cossipore on the Ayar Pata side. A great many who could be accommodated in neither of these places, had to take refuge in the stables and kitchens of Europeans. People of the bazaar returned to their houses and shops on the 20th. Europeans have removed to Ayar Pata and Sukha Tal sides.

REGARDING the condition and prospects of Naini Tal, a correspondent writes to the *Indian Herald*:—The work of clearing the ruins left by the late accident at Naini-Tal progresses rapidly, and as the stuff is dug out it is put down on a proper level with a view to the formation of a Polo and Cricket ground. The Committee is still examining into the state of the hill, and it depends entirely on its report, and the action taken by Government on it, whether Naini Tal shall be resuscitated or not. The body of Corporal Farrance, of the 13th Hussars, was recovered on the 2nd instant, and buried on the 3rd with military honors. The unfortunate man was found among the ruins of the Library godown, where he no doubt was when the slip took place.

THE return of the foreign trade included in the "accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India" for the month of August last, show that the imports during that month amounted to Rs. 5,00,69,439, as compared to Rs. 3,57,42,462 in the corresponding month of 1879, and to Rs. 3,41,11,816 in the same period of 1878. For the five months from 1st April to 31st August last the value of the total imports was Rs. 24,05,35,375, as compared to Rs. 18,32,58,023 and Rs. 17,71,48,520 for the corresponding periods of 1879 and 1878 respectively. Exports in August last amounted to Rs. 4,56,51,052, as compared to Rs. [illegible]21,81,350 and Rs. 4,52,62,266 for the corresponding months of the two previous years. The value of the exports during the five months of this year ending August 31st was Rs. 30,67,26,060 as compared to Rs. 26,95,26,319 for 1879 and Rs. 26,52,52,881 for 1878.

MADAME BLAVATSKY has again been exhibiting extraordinary manifestations. It will be remembered that at the time of the arrival of the Theosophist party in India from America an extraordinary story was told about a globe which was said to have been sent by some new parcel-post system from Bombay to London. Now, the following remarkable statement appears in the *Pioneer*:—"On Sunday, the 3rd of Ocober, at Mr. Hume's house at Simla, there were present at dinner Mr. & Mrs. Hume, Mr. & Mrs. Sinnett, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. F. Hogg, Captain P. J. Maitland, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Davison, Colonel Olcott, and Madame Blavatsky. Most of the persons present having recently seen many remarkable occurrences in Madame Blavatsky's presence, conversation turned on occult phenomena, and in the course of this Madame Blavatsky asked Mrs. Hume, if there was any thing she particularly wished for. Mrs. Hume at first hesitated, but in a short time said that there was something she would particularly like to have brought to her, namely, a small article of jewellery that she had formerly possessed, but had given away to a person who had allowed it to pass out of her possession. Madame Blavatsky then said if she would fix the image of the article in question very definitely in her mind she, Madame Blavatsky, would endeavour to procure it. Mrs. Hume said that she vividly remembered the article, and described it as an old-fashioned breast brooch set round with pearls, with glass at the front, and the back made to contain hair. She then, on being asked, drew a rough sketch of the brooch. Madame Blavatsky wrapped up a coin attached to her watch-chain in two cigarette papers and put it in her dress, and said that she hoped the brooch might be obtained in the course of the evening. At the close of dinner she said to Mrs. Hume that the paper in which the coin had been wrapped was gone. A little later in the drawing room she said that the brooch would not be brought into the house, but that it must be looked for in the garden, and then, as the party went out, accompanying her, she said she had clairvoyantly seen the brooch fall into a star-shaped bed of flowers. Mrs. Hume led the way to such a bed in a distant part of the garden. A prolonged and careful search was made with lanterns, and eventually a small paper packet, consisting of two cigarette papers, was found amongst the leaves by Mrs. Sinnett. This being opened on the spot, was found to contain a brooch exactly corresponding to the previous description, and which Mrs. Hume identified as that which she had originally lost. None of the party except Mr. and Mrs. Hume, had ever seen or heard of the brooch. Mr. Hume had not thought of it for years. Mrs. Hume had never spoken of it to anyone since she parted with it, nor had she for long even thought of it. She herself stated, after it was found, that it was only when Madame asked her whether there was anything she would like to have, that the remembrance of this brooch, the gift of her mother, flashed across her mind. Mrs. Hume is not a spiritualist, and up to the time of the occurrence described was no believer, either in occult phenomena, or in Madame Blavatsky's powers. The conviction of all present was that the occurence was of an absolutely unimpeachable character as an evidence of the truth of the possibility of occult phenomena. The brooch is unquestionably the one which Mrs. Hume lost. Even supposing, which is practically impossible, that the article, lost months before Mrs. Hume ever heard of Madame Blavatsky, and bearing no letters or other indication of original ownership, could have passed in a natural way into Madame Blavatsky's possession, even then she could not possibly have foreseen that it would be asked for, as Mrs. Hume herself had not given it a thought for months. This narrative, read over to the party, is signed by:—A. O. Hume; M. A. Hume; Fred. R. Hogg; A. P. Sinnett; Patience Sinnett; Alice Gordon; P. J. Maitland; Wm. Davison; Stuart Beatson."

A CORRESPONDENT at Thull writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"To be or not to be"—that is the question which at present exercises our little camp with regard to the holding of the Kurram Valley. Various are the rumors one hears from day to day, some with a leaven of truth, others entirely home-made. Some of the most influential of the Turi chiefs are said to have interviewed General Watson and offered to raise a force of 1,000 strong to help to keep the valley, as they very truly remarked, that if we left, they too would have to go to escape annihilation by the hostile tribes. Nothing, however, seems settled so far; but the idea of holding the valley appears very universally opposed to public opinion. Any one who has tried Thull would scarcely care to be stationed there again. It is very unhealthy, and there is literally nothing to do. One is obliged to go armed or take an armed guard when leaving camp; the surrounding country is too stony even for walking, much less riding; the river runs too muddy for fly fishing, and beyond a very few fleet-limbed gray partridges there is no game.

THE *Indian Mirror* draws a comparison between English and Native charity. The writer remarks:—All the recognized forms of charity that we know of here have been cast into the mould of what is known as Parish Relief. A number of guardians appointed for the Parish meet once a week to adjudicate upon applications for relief made by the poor of the locality very much on the same principle as regulates the operations of the District Charitable Society of the town. Of course, the most searching questions are asked before our relief is sanctioned, and every precaution taken against deception. Yet a clerical writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, who is evidently a guardian of the poor of same parish, says he is not going "to repeat the dismal tale of moral mischief caused by the English law of poor relief. The temptation to idleness, thriftlessness, intemperance, the provocation to deceit, envy and covetousness, the desecration of family ties, the breaking up of home life, the miserable reward for a life of hard work, the abject submissiveness of the country labourer—these are common places of the subject which need no explanation from me." * * * Hindu charity has no economical philosophy about it. It is the plain impulse of sympathy for other's suffering. The spectacle of pain makes a poignant appeal to the instincts of the Hindu, and he considers it a part of his religion to give immediate relief, and judges it a grave sin to refuse aid. Every act of resistance to such impulses, he feels, would harden his heart and blunt his moral nature. And without reflecting on the fitness of the object, who seeks his sympathy, he gives his charity, and trusts that the gods look with favour on his action. Not only the Hindu, but all Orientals view the subject of charity from this standpoint. The argument brought against giving such help to the poor is that it demoralizes the latter, and increases the evil of pauperism, to avoid which the English system of relief has been introduced. When against that elaborate system, the very same charges are brought by those who are personally connected with it, we have no alternative left but either to stop giving any thing whatever to relieve our suffering fellow-men, or to satisfy our instincts on the point in any way we think best calculated to do good to the needy. That our countrymen are charitable, is proved in a hundred ways, and, under existing circumstances, we don't think they need [illegible] the English system of administering parish relief."

REPLYING to questions relative to the best method of conducting the experiments in contemplation of the use of compressed food for cattle, Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Cox has recommended to Government that in each of the districts named—*i. e.*, Bengal, Bombay, N.-W. Provinces, and the Punjab, the horses of one British cavalry regiment, two batteries of artillery, 200 commissariat bullocks, and 100 camels, shall be supplied with the food for six months. If it is found to answer as successfully as seems to be the case in private trials, the inventor claims for his plan the merit of saving in cost, five lakhs per annum. The food is besides much more portable and easily stored. The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that 100 tons have been ordered to be despatched at once to Kandahar.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

[T]HE P. and O. Co's s. s. THIBET, Captain W. Jordon, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr H W French, Mr Ballantyne, 1 Native gentleman and 14 followers, Miss Hill, Mr T Moore, C S, and child.

For Brindisi—Mr Lepel Griffin, Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Kemball, Mrs Ponsonby Cox, Lt Col C H Bergman, Major J Colledge, C I Horse, Capt H Bulkley.

For Venice—Dr. A Smith, Mr G J Nicholls, Mr A C Campbell, Mr Gusta Man.

THE following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Company:—

16th October, s s Venetia, Captain J Orman.

For Southampton—A Lady, Mrs Mylne, Mr G W Moultrie, and Brigadier General W H L Newdigate.

For Brindisi—Lord E Pelham Clinton and man servant, Lt G C P Onslow, R E.

For Malta—Lt Col A R and Mrs Wilson.

30th October s s Peshawur, Captain D Rennoldson.

For Southampton—Mr Jas Linney, Major Genl John Ross.

For Brindisi—Col De S Barrow, Mrs J Cleghorn, Mrs W C Chowne and child.

For Venice—Col Wemyss.

23rd October s s Sumatra, Captain R F Briscoe.

For Brindisi—Col J J Boswell.

For Venice—Revd R H and Mrs Maddox.

NEW SCHOOLS FOR OLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Mrs. Hurst's school was first established, there should be little for her to fear from any opposition school. The parents of her scholars would be the best judges, and her position is best known to them. Yesterday's appeal to such seems therefore quite unnecessary. Her qualities must be known and appreciated by them. However, at the same time, it does seem hard that some unfortunate father, or mother, who has a large family, should not be considered; and if they can have their children educated for a few rupees less, who can blame them for taking advantage of the cheaper school, where they will be taught equally well? It is thought by some that this lady has quite enough to do with outdoor teaching, which necessitates her being out of school four times a week. The scholars, it is thought by some parents, should not be left so much with under-teachers. This may be a reason as well that some have left; and as far as I can hear only two families have thought fit to remove their children. This is not such a very alarming symptom; so yesterday's letter was rather premature.

Oct. 6. JUSTICE.

THE CHOTA-OODEYPORE CASE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

FOURTH DAY.

Sadat, continuing his evidence, said: I did not see who came in with the deceased, as the door of the palace was shut to prevent people outside from seeing. I did not see the accused go upstairs, but I heard the noise of people who were going. Shortly afterwards I was taken and shut up in the closet. I stayed there a little less than a quarter of an hour, and then my father came and called me. I cried out that I had been shut in. Then my father took me out, and said: "Sit outside the big gates, and see what the row is about upstairs." My father and I slept that night at the house of the Police Superintendent. I do not know why my father took me away. I heard cries of "murder" from upstairs. I heard no one give the order that I should be taken prisoner. No one came downstairs before I was taken to the closet. I cannot say whether I went back to the palace after sleeping at the Police Superintendent's house. I was taken early in the morning to a place, a short distance from Oodeypore, and remained there for four or five days, when I went towards Oodeypore, but did not enter the town. I have not visited the place since. About four or five days after I left Oodeypore, Ali Khan, a Pathan in the employ of the Rajah, asked me to go back. I and my father went back; but when we were one *kos* from Oodeypore, Ali Khan went forward to see how the accused was disposed. We followed him to the bank of the river, and we then saw a large party of armed men, with Ali Khan in the front. I feared they were coming to arrest us, as I had been shut up previously, and my father and I therefore ran away. We reached Alirajpore in about fifteen or twenty days, travelling by a round-about way. The Superintendent of Police came for us, and we went by the road we had come to Rajpore. When I was in the palace, I used to wear two silver rings, which I lost from my fingers in the cutcherry the day on which I was confined in the closet. I told my father I had lost the rings, and he said: "Don't say anything about it; it is not worth while."

The Judge: What have these rings to do with the case?

The Government Pleader said the rings were found in the box of the deceased after her death.

Mr. Branson said it was a very trivial matter, and ought not to have been mentioned. The rings were, no doubt, common silver rings.

Witness, continuing, said: There are no special marks on the rings, and I could not identify them if I saw them.

Aladat, father of Sadat, the last witness, said: I am a Mahomedan, and was employed as a sepoy by the Rajah of Oodeypore. I left Oodeypore about two months ago. The night before I left my son had fever. When I came back to the palace my son said: "Some one has taken off my rings." I said to him, "This is a Rajah's palace; you had better keep quiet about it." The accused went upstairs, and I stayed downstairs. Sadat read from a book, and I and others listened to him. The book which he read was a story-book. The accused ran downstairs while my son was reading, crying out. "Where is Sadat?" I said: "He is sitting here, Maharajah." He said: "Where is Muccan, the Brahmin servant?" I said, "He is gone to his house." The accused then ran towards the Brahmin's house. He had no stick or weapon with him at the time. Moosee came running after him with a stick in her hand, and shortly afterwards I heard an outcry, and went to the doorstep of the cutcherry, which faces Kala's house. I could see nothing, as it was a dark night, and it was raining. I heard two or three blows. I could not hear whether the ground or someone's body was being beaten; but I heard the deceased saying: "Do not beat me; why are you beating me?" I knew it was the deceased by her voice. The noise proceeded from Kala's house, the door of which was open. I heard the noise of people's feet inside the room. Kala came and sat near me in the cutcherry until my son was seized. He was sitting close to me when he was seized. I afterwards went to him in the closet, where he had been shut up, and released him. I told him to sit outside the compound gate, and I told him I would come back to him. I smoked a pipe, and then Jusla came up to me and said: "Take up your bed, and go." I heard a lady crying out.

The Court then adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

The Judge took his seat at eleven o'clock.

As on the previous day, a large number of natives attended, and a great many had to be sent away owing to the limited accommodation.

The examination of Aladat was proceeded with. He said: I met my son outside the compound door, and went away with him. I spent that night in Futtygah's bungalow, and in the morning I came back alone to the palace and took away my story-book and a phial of *ottar*. I then went to the hospital for some medicine, and left Oodeypore with my son, because a charge had been laid against him. A Pathan who is in the service of the durbar came to call me the day after I reached Rajpore. I went with him and my son as far as a village near Oodeypore. There I asked him to bring some men. Ali Khan went over the river, and I stood on the bank. At a distance I saw police sowars and others coming towards me. Ali Khan was with me. I ran away with my son in the direction of a village near Rajkore. I told Ali Khan that if more than three men came out I should run away. The place to which I ran was jungly; the ground towards Oodeypore was plain. I remained there seven days, and then was called by Mahomed Shere. I went to him, and came with him to Godra. Kala came after Jusla had taken away my son. I heard that deceased had come down from the window by a rope. My son did not that evening go to Kala's house. Before that day he used to go occasionally to Kala's house. Kala's son and my son used to read books together. Kala's son was sitting in the cutcherry when I came with Chundra Sing. He then got up and went to his house.

Cross-examined: I came to Godra about two months ago. I have lived in Colonel LaTouche's bungalow. First I lived at the parawalla's bungalow. I remained there for a month; the police were there all the time—about five or six men. I went out of the bungalow every day. I was not confined. I walked five or six paces from the bungalow with my son. No one else went with us. If I went into the village, the sepoys went with me. I took them for my own will and pleasure. My son was with me during the whole of that month. I made no representation to the chief constable of Luniwallah. I waited till I came to the Sircar. I do not remember telling the facts to anyone until I told them to Colonel LaTouche, and I do not remember any police officer questioning me. I first made an oral statement to Syed Ismail Saheb, who communicated it to Colonel LaTouche. Syed Ismail did not write down my statement. A policeman comes with me every day to the Court. He always stays with me, and cooks with me. I inadvertently fixed the date ed my leaving Oodeypore as the 18th in my evidence yesterday. The fast in Rugum begins on the first. I am not now certain of the date of my going. I think it was about twenty or twenty-one days. My son told me he had lost two rings.

Is it not a fact that you and your son made a mistake, and took away property that did not belong to you?

Witness: I did not take away property that was not my own. Ali Khan did tell me that I was charged with theft when he came to me at Alirajpore. My son did not take away anyone's property by mistake, nor did he do so intentionally. Sadat merely wore a police belt when he came away. He was not charged with stealing that. My son was charged, so Ali Khan said, with stealing a ring. I would not tell a lie for any consideration, whether I was on oath or not. When I came with Chundra Sing that evening, I sat near the wings, towards the east part of the cutcherry. Chundra Sing sat there for half or three-quarters of an hour on a carpet spread on the ground. Several other persons were sitting there at the time. Chundra had no weapons at that time. When he walks out he usually carries a stick, and his attendants carry swords. That evening he had not got his sword. I placed it near the wall. I had no sword. Nussea had no sword. When Chundra Sing went upstairs, he did not take his sword with him. Nussea followed the accused upstairs in a quarter of an hour, taking the sword with him. I don't know whether he was called, or went of his own accord. Nussea took the sword upstairs before the disturbance took place at Kala's. I saw Nussea come down with the accused at the time of the disturbance. I don't remember his coming down before that. I dined at the same time as the accused, and after dinner my son began reading. There was a single oil-lamp near the swing-bed. I saw nothing in the accused's hands when he came down. When the accused asked me where my son was, he said nothing to Sadat. There was no woman with the accused. When the accused and Nussea came downstairs, the door leading to the cutcherry was open, and remained open until the accused went up again. I was sitting close to the door till I heard the disturbance at Kala's, when I got up and went to the verandah. At that time I did not see anyone come down after Chundra Sing came down with Nussea. I did not hear Nussea say anything to Chundra Sing, nor did I hear Chundra say anything to Nussea. When the accused came down, Sadat stopped reading. The other people in the cutcherry went to the window when Nussea followed the accused into the house the second time. I would swear on the Koran that my son was with me in the cutcherry the whole time, from when he commenced reading to the time when the disturbance was over.

Will you swear that he never went that day or night to Kala's house.

Witness: I will swear he did not go to Kala's that evening. I went to the bazaar at two o'clock, and left my son in the cutcherry.

Do you remember making a statement before Mr. Grant?

Witness: Yes. I also remember being examined before Colonel LaTouche. I deposed before these officers that my son was at Kala's that night, and that I told the accused, when I was asked, that he was there. I now say that I was not confused on making a second deposition, but I was in making the one before Mr. Grant, and I deposed before Colonel LaTouche what I had previously said to avoid inconsistency. To-day I have tried to consider it, as justice is to be done, and to recall exactly what took place. On the first occasion, when I was examined by Mr. Grant, I was confused by my journey. Mahomed Sayed, Superintendent of Police, was not present when Mr. Grant examined me. I had already told Mahomed what I told Mr. Grant. I travelled from Tondra to Godra with Mahomed. I made no statement to him; but if he had questioned me, I would have done so. I made my statement to Mr. Grant the day I arrived here, on the 2nd August.

Are all those statements which you made before Mr. Grant and Col LaTouche, that your son was at Kala's house, and came running to you, and that you told the accused he was there—are they true?

Witness: They are all false. I made them by mistake. I have seen the face of the deceased. I lived with her father for three years. I was a member of her household. She was not purdah to me. I never went upstairs, and she never came down. She was purdah to my son. I was in service with her father eight years ago. She was ten years old when I left her father's service. I often saw her in her father's house. I used to go to her father's house every fifteen days or so. Four years after I gave up her father's service, I went to Khandeish for four years. When I last saw the deceased, before her marriage, she could not have been more than eleven years. While I was in the service of the Rajah I never went upstairs. I never spoke to the deceased whilst in accused's service, and she never spoke to me; but one day she sent me some mangoes, and called me her brother. A little girl brought me the mangoes. I knew the deceased's voice because I had known her since her childhood. None of us went up to Kala's house when we heard the disturbance. I came back from the verandah to the cutcherry before the accused came in. We all went back to the place where we were sitting before the accused came in.

What made you all do this?

Witness: We did so because we thought he would be angry with us. Sadat was near the door. When I came back, Jusla was standing at the door of the treasure-room. I did not notice whether he had anything with him. I saw Jusla go upstairs immediately after Nussea. Jusla did not come down again, so far as I can remember, until he came down to take my son to the closet. Chundra Sing did not come down again that night while I was there. I was in the cutcherry about three minutes after my son was taken away. I did not ask Jusla why I had to take up my bed and walk, because I had already heard something from Gooman. I did not speak to Chundra Sing from the time he went upstairs to the time when he went away. No one said that night that my son was charged with theft.

By the Court: Why did you make such a precipitate flight?

Witness: I was afraid I might be beaten.

By the Court: When did you first hear of the deceased's death?

Witness: I first heard of it before I ran away; a Bheel woman told me.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE shooting in Bombay closed yesterday with match X, the last match counting towards the Championship and Gold Medal. Matches XI, XII, and XIV were apparently arranged specially for the Poona members of the Association, match rifles being used, and no allowance being made for the Martini-Henry; and it is well known that, in the Bombay Presidency at any rate, Poona is the only place where five competitors—which number is required for every match—can be got together to shoot with match rifles.

At Colaba yesterday the marksmen were not favoured with such good weather as they had on the two previous days. It was rather hazy, and a very variable and puzzling wind blew from the left rear. The only match fired was No. X.—600, 700, and 800 yards. Mr. Whitehead made top score, but not a very good one, his total for the three ranges being only 81. His aggregate in the first ten matches—for the gold medal—is 413, or 13 points above average inners. Last year, Colonel Laughton won the Championship with 415. But in comparing the two years' shooting, it is necessary to note the fact that last year match rifles were allowed in three long distance matches—700, 800, and 900 yards—and to place all competitors on an equality with regard to the rifle used, points were added to scores made with the Martini-Henry at those distances. The added points were, 3 at 700, 3 at 800, and 5 at 900 yards, making 11 in all; so for comparison with last year's shooting, 11 points should be added to Mr. Whitehead's aggregate for the Championship, which makes his total 9 points better than the winning score of 1879. In the same way, his total for the Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal—matches I, III, VII, VIII, and X—is ten points ahead of last year's winning score; and for the Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal—matches VII, VIII, IX, and X—his total is four points better than the winning score of last year.

The shooting at Bombay was carried through without a hitch. The competitors owe thanks to Captain Tennent, who kindly undertook the duties of Local Secretary in his zeal for the well-doing of the local Volunteer Corps, for his willing courtesy; and to Sergeant Major Abbott and the Instructors of the Corps for their trouble in marking, making out returns, &c. The marking could not have been better. It is an excellent rule the Western India Rifle Association have to wash out every shot on the target before the next is fired; and owing to that, and the careful way in which the work was performed, there was no reason to find fault with the signalling once throughout the meeting.

The following are the totals of the competitors in Bombay who shot through for the Championship:—

Match	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
Vol. Whitehead	31	31	29	32	26	52	46	45	37	81	—413
Sergt Watkins	29	26	25	33	27	57	33	36	26	73	—365
Vol. Fido	28	23	17	23	25	36	37	30	22	71	—312
„ Rodger	23	19	19	24	24	44	20	26	19	65	—283

Among the scores yesterday were—

MATCH X.

Open to Allcomers.

Entrance Fee, Members & Associates, Rs. 3; Allcomers, Rs. 5.

Distance	600, 700, & 800 yards.
Position	Any.
Rifle	Class II.
No. of shots	7 each distance.

PRIZES.—1, A Silver Cup, value Rs. 100; 2, Rs. 75; 3, Rs. 50; 4, Rs. 25; 5, Rs. 25; 6, Rs. 20; 7, Rs. 20; 8, Rs. 20; 9, Rs. 10; 10, Rs. 10; 11, Rs. 10; 12, Rs. 10. Snider allowed 12 points.

BOMBAY.

	600 Yds.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.
Whitehead	2554424—26	5435554—31	3333444—24—81
Whitcombe	5424445—28	5452044—24	3550334—23—75
Black	5522542—25	3532555—28	3230545—22—75
Watkins	3454333—25	2355045—24	3433344—24—73
Fido	0022225—13	5533554—30	5535244—28—71
Melvin	3342554—26	3542454—27	3005404—16—69
Chart	4435330—22	2350345—22	2355053—23—67
Rodger	5225532—24	4550554—28	2000443—13—65

POONA.

1 Vol. Brebner	93
2 „ Murray	91
3 Mr. Pudumjee	82
4 Vol. Rees	82
5 „ McDonnel	76

BHOSAWUL.

1 Sergt. Carreras	89
2 Pte. Whitty	77
3 Qr.-Mr. King	72

BAREILLY.

1 Vol. Grubb	79
2 „ Knowles	72
3 „ Lawrence	64
4 „ Martin	64
5 „ Farrell	63

KAMPTEE.

1	79
2	79
3	75
4	74
5	72

JEYPORE.

1 Vol. Findlay	73
2 „ Bock	65
3 „ Harris	64
4 „ Baker	56
5 „ Maidman	52

ALLAHABAD.

1 Vol. Ellis	71
2 Cr.-Sergt. Dale	70
3 Vol. Lenehan	57
4 Capt. Hoskins	57
5 Vol. Schofield	56

MATCH XI.

THE MEMBERS' MATCH.

Open to members only.

Distance	200 yards.
No. of shots	Seven.
Rifle	Class I.
Position	Any.
Entrance Fee	Rs. 3.

PRIZES.—1, A Cup, value Rs. 100; 2, Rs. 75; 3, Rs. 50; 4, Rs. 25; 5, Rs. 25; 6, Rs. 20; 7, Rs. 20; 8, Rs. 20; 9, Rs. 10; 10, Rs. 10; 11, Rs. 10; 12, Rs. 10.

POONA.

1 Mr Pudumjee	31
2 Vol. Brebner	30
3 Lt. Peaker	28
4 Vol. Rees	28
5 „ Murray	28

BHOSAWUL.

1 Qr.-Mr. King	31
2 Pte. Whitty	30
3 Sergt. Carreras	28

KAMPTEE.

1	31
2	25
3	23

JEYPORE.

1 Vol. Bock	28
2 „ Findlay	24
3 „ Harris	22
4 „ Baker	20
5 „ Maidman	18

ALLAHABAD.

1 Capt. Hoskins	26
2 Cr.-Sergt. Dale	26
3 Vol. Ellis	23
4 „ Lenehan	23

MATCH XII.

Open to Allcomers.

Distance	500 yards.
Rifle	Class I.
No. of shots	Seven.
Position	Any.
Entrance Fee	Rs. 3.

PRIZES.—1, A Silver Cup, value Rs. 100; 2, Rs. 75; 3, Rs. 50; 4, Rs. 25; 5, Rs. 25; 6, Rs. 20; 7, Rs. 20; 8, Rs. 20; 9, Rs. 10; 10, Rs. 10; 11, Rs. 10; 12, Rs. 10.

POONA.

1 Mr. Pudumjee	34
2 Vol. Murray	32
3 „ Brebner	31
4 „ Laughton	27
5 „ Rees	23

BHOSAWUL.

1 Pte. Whitty	34
2 Sergt. Carreras	33
3 Qr.-Mr. King	30

KAMPTEE.

1	32
2	30
3	28

MATCH XIII.

Open to Allcomers.

Entrance Fee, Members & Associates, Rs. 3; Allcomers, Rs. 5.

Distance	600 yards.
No. of shots	Seven
Rifle	Class I.
Position	Any.

PRIZES.—1, A Silver Cup, value Rs. 100; 2, Rs. 75; 3, Rs. 50; 4, Rs. 25; 5, Rs. 25; 6, Rs. 20; 7, Rs. 20; 8, Rs. 20; 9, Rs. 10; 10, Rs. 10; 11, Rs. 10; 12, Rs. 10.

POONA.

1 Vol. Murray	30
2 Mr. Pudumjee	27
3 Vol. Laughton	23
4 Lt. Peaker	20
5 Vol. Brebner	18

MORAR.

MATCH VI.

1 Band-Mr. Griffin	50
2 Pte. Elsdon	49

MATCH VII.

1 Lt. Beatson	33
2 Pte. Elsdon	32

MATCH VIII.

1 Band-Mr. Griffin	40
2 Pte. Coles	32

MATCH IX.

1 Pte. Elsdon	28
2 Band-Mr. Griffin	23

MATCH X.

1 Capt. Bowhill	81
2 Pte. Coles	77

After this match the meeting at Morar was closed.

ALLAHABAD.

MATCH XVII.

1 Cr. Sergt. Dale	375
2 Vol. Ellis	363
3 Capt. Hoskins	319

MATCH XVIII.

1 Cr. Sergt. Dale	146
2 Vol. Schofield	128
3 „ Ellis	122
4 Capt. Hoskins	122

MATCH XIX.

1 Cr.-Sergt. Dale	[illegible]
2 Vol. Ellis	[illegible]
3 Capt. Hoskins	171

MATCH XX.

1 Vol. Ellis	188
2 Cr.-Sergt. Dale	166
3 Capt. Hoskins	161

MATCH XXI.

1 Cr.-Sergt. Dale	123
2 Vol. Ellis	110
3 „ Schofield	97

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Volunteer Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Speke Hall (s), from Liverpool; British Crown, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), to P. Gulf; Harmonie, Mauritius; Rosetta (s), Australia; Colaba (s), Calcutta; Teheran (s), China.

BAND PERFORMANCE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Blau Aeugelein	Hamm.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Cavatina	Gei Arabi Nelle Gallie	Pacini.
Waltz	Madeleine	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	The Royal Boudour	C. Coote.
Galop	Courier of St. Petersburgh	J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m.:—

March	Schwarzenberg	Stasni.
Overture	Dichter u Bauer	Suppe.
Romanze	Stradella	Flotow.
Waltz	Kroenungslieder	Strauss.
Potpourri	English	Leitpoid.
Quadrille	Buffees Parisiens	Kremsser.
Silver Threads		Adams.
Waltz	Bauernhochzeit	Roschat.
Preludio	Africanerin	Meyerbeer.
Polka	Jongler	Gungl.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The I. G. S. Czarewitch and s. s. Tenasserim left the dock [illegible]ay.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobitalao, was 2,058, the average daily attendance being 262.

PRINTING-PRESS AT BARODA.—We understand that a printing-press is to be established at Baroda. Roa Saheb Bhaskerrao Balcristnajee has sent one to Baroda lately. This is one of the additional improvements for which credit is due to Sir T. Madavarao.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mazagon Bunder, on view of the body of a Mahomedan mendicant, name unknown, who was found lying dead in a shed on the Mazagon reclamation. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by dropsy.

A CONTRADICTON.—The *Akhbari Soudagar* of yesterday contradicts the rumour published by the *Times of India* the previous day, alleging that the s. s. Italia, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, with 1,204 pilgrims on board, came into collision with another vessel, and was sunk. The native paper states that this rumour is entirely groundless.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Wullud Abdoola and Abdoola Rahiman Solloo, two reputed thieves, were yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with housebreaking, with intent to commit theft, on the night of the 6th instant, in the premises of Sootbai, a Hindoo widow, residing at the Kudduck.

KHETWADY NATIVE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month was 3,775. This gives a daily average attendance of 125. The number admitted during the month was 1,015. Of the entire number 870 were Parsees, 1,522 Hindoos, 890 Mussalmans, 112 Christians, and 381 low castes. The prevailing disease was fever (of various types).

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.—The report of the directors of the Company, made up to 31st July, 1880, shows a most satisfactory result. The sales were considerably larger than those during the previous year, being to the amount of Rs. 6,50,797-7-11 in 1879-80, against Rs. 5,39,142-11-10 in 1878-79. The directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60,000, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The directors are the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., and Messrs. Khimjee Jeeva and John Cruddas. Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co. are the Secretaries and Treasurers.

ACCIDENT.—Three labourers, named Soobana Hurry, Succaram Wagjee, and Jotee Babajee were injured on Thursday last whilst engaged stowing bags of rice in a godown belonging to Damma Passoo, at the Carnac Bunder. One of the tiers of bags suddenly gave way, and fell on the workmen. The injured men were at once removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. Two of them being seriously injured, were detained in hospital; the last named, after being attended to, was allowed to return to his home.—Moses Jacob, employed at the Hindoostan Mills, on Thursday last, had two fingers of his right hand cut off accidentally by the machinery. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A USEFUL SOCIETY IN PALITANA.

THE first meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures in Palitana was held on the 26th of September, in the Durbar Hall, on which occasion several Bhayads, officers of the State, merchants, and mechanics were present. His Highness the Thakore Saheb took the chair and explained the object of the society in Guzerati, of which the following is a translation:—"The object of my forming this society is to consider the best means to promote the welfare of the people of this State by the dissemination of education and the knowledge of arts and manufactures among them. In these days, not to advance with the onward progress of civilization, is to recede. In countries the most civilized new inventions and appliances are daily made, to subserve the purposes of man. I must therefore regret that the importance of manufacturing industries and commerce, which are the main levers of national wealth and prosperity, are not sufficiently appreciated here. So long as our country is not, by the diffusion of knowledge, able to produce and export many of the articles hitherto unproduced here, and thereby increase the sources of the wealth of the State by commercial intercourse with foreign countries, we shall not be considered to have taken any real step towards our material welfare. Those countries that have reached the highest pitch of civilization owe their rise to education, and the application of arts and sciences to manufacturing and other industries. I am aware of the difficulty of such works being undertaken in the first instance, without the aid and fostering care of the Durbar. I shall therefore be most happy to lend you my full assistance in that respect. At present I see that service and labour are the two objects eagerly sought after by you. But I need not say that they are insignificant agents in the promotion of the work of national prosperity. There are thousands of arts and manufactures which can be practically introduced into this State with only a small outlay of money and labour, and which are a hundred-fold more profitable than the products of mere manual labour. Man is not made simply to provide for his own wants, but to make use of his natural gifts, and to contribute his quota to the general improvement. Idleness has been the root of all evils, and the bane of national prosperity. I hope, therefore, that my subjects would shake off all idle hab ts, and betake themselves to industrial and manufacturing pursuits. We have now in our territory some educated gentlemen imbued with the knowledge of Western arts and sciences, from whom you may expect considerable assistance in this direction. We have, besides, a fertile soil, and possess many other natural advantages. By our thus meeting together at appointed times, we shall be able to consider what arts and sciences, and manufacturing industries, we may conveniently be able to introduce into our territory. As a proof of my deep interest in this movement, pecuniary assistance will be given for this purpose to those who require it through the Durbari firm."

At the conclusion of the address, some of the speakers drew the attention of the audience to the several works of public utility started by His Highness for the welfare of the people, and thanked him for the warm interest and liberality manifested by him on the present occasion.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

DECREE IN TERMS OF AN AWARD.

SHAIK MAHOMED ABDOOL LUTIFF VS. TOOLSEYDAS KISSONDAS.

MR. STARLING, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a decree in terms of an award. Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Setna, the arbitrator, made the award on the 12th April 1880, and it was filed on the 4th ult. Notice had been given to the defendant, but no application had yet been made to set aside the award. The defendant was called, but did not answer to his name. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, in terms of the award, for Rs. 3,564 with the costs of the application and filing the award.

APPLICATION FOR A "HABEAS CORPUS."

IN THE MATTER OF PURMANAND RUTTONSEY.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, on behalf of Ruttonsey Toolseydas, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Shamjee Heera and Nandee Heera. Ruttonsey's wife Jadabai, who was *enceinte*, went and lived at the house of Shamjee Heera, her uncle, and his sister Nandee, having taken with her her ornaments and clothes. Some time after giving birth to Purmanand, Jadabai died, and her ornaments and clothes remained with Shamjee. The applicant had frequently applied to him to deliver up the boy and the ornaments and clothes; but Shamjee, after putting him off on various pretexts, refused eventually to deliver up either the boy or the property. The applicant had occasion soon after to go to Khandeish for the purposes of trade, and he returned to Bombay only a few days ago. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for a *habeas corpus*, returnable on the 21st inst., requiring Shamjee Heera and Nandee Heera to show cause why they should not produce Purmanand Ruttonsey before the Court, and why he should not be delivered up into the possession of the applicant.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

MITHIBAI AND OTHERS VS. LIMJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Harrivullubdas Culliandas, one of the defendants. Mr. Farran appeared for Ardaseer Framjee Moos, receiver, and Mr. Vicajee for 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 7th, defendants, and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate General, appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity moved on 9th September that Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, the receiver appointed in this suit, be removed from his office, and that some fit and proper person be appointed receiver in his stead. The application was based on account of alleged improper conduct and negligence on the part of the receiver in the discharge of his duties. Judgment on the motion was delivered yesterday. The learned judge, in delivering judgment, stated that the application was based on six affidavits. The alleged misconduct was in connection with a small contract of 11th April 1880, by which shrubs, &c., were to be cut down. His Lordship stated that he considered the motion entirely unnecessary, and he had never heard a more unwarrantable one made. The estate must not suffer, and the court therefore dismissed the rule with costs. Hurivullubdass Culliandass to pay his own costs and those of defendants who support the receiver, and also of receiver, costs between attorney and client of receiver, to be paid out of the estate.

MOTION FOR REMOVAL OF TRUSTEES.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

NURROTUMDAS CANDAS AND ANOTHER *vs.* PREMCHUND ROYCHUND AND ANOTHER.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Nuvvivao, the petitioner. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for Premchund Roychund and another trustees, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, for plaintiff. The motion to remove Premchund Roychund and another trustee came on for hearing yesterday. Nuvvivao, the wife of Candass Nurrumdass, in her affidavit, states that the former trustees paid to her the sum of Rs. 600 monthly, for maintenance, which sum was subsequently reduced to Rs. 500 per month. For about two years Premchund Roychund and Chotalal Joogulbhoy, paid her the same sum. In 1878 disputes arose between Premchund Roychund and Chotalal Joogulbhoy in consequence of Premchund Roychund's having misappropriated or applied to his own use, certain sums of money of the trust funds, and in consequence of these disputes, the maintenance payment was stopped from October 1878 to September 1879. In 1879 Chotalal Joogulbhoy filed a suit in this Court against Premchund Roychund, to compel him to restore these funds. In April 1879, Premchund Roychund gave me a cheque for Rs. 3,000, which Chotalal Joogulbhoy, however, refused to sign until Premchund Roychund had refunded the moneys, or until the suit was decided. In order to prevent me disclosing Premchund Ro[ych]und's proceedings in a suit I purposed to bring against him, he informed his solicitor to write to me, requesting me to furnish an account of the disbursements of the monthly allowance already received by me. The Court ordered that the account of expenditure of Nuvvivao, be lodged in the office of the Prothonotary on or before 6th November 1880, and be verified by affidavit, with liberty for any of the parties to apply in chambers, with reference to such accounts. The trustees, defendants, and the defendant Narrotumdas to be allowed to inspect such documents and to take copies. Costs of all parties to motion made pursuant to notice of 1st Sept. 1880, reserved. The motion of which notice was given on 16th Sept. 1880, to be postponed till the rule *nisi* in suit 448 of 1880 be disposed of.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

GRANT ROAD.

Public services on Sundays at 8-30 a. m. and 6 p.m. and also at Dean Hall, Fort, and Nabob's Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m., and 6 p. m., and at each of the three places on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 p.m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailor Home at 6 p. m.

BENGAL.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A HORSE.—On Saturday evening last, a horse, harnessed to a private carriage, dropped down in Colootollah Street. The owner made endeavours to raise it up, but finding it paralysed, left it in the street to the mercy of the passers-by. The local police, on being informed, communicated with Mr. Gibson, one of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who repaired to the spot, fed and watered it, and sought the assistance of one of the Honorary Veterinary Surgeons of the Society, but that officer, for some reason or other unknown, refused to go down to the spot. The result is that the police have received instructions to shoot the animal, and thus relieve it of all its sufferings.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE DUKE.—A meeting of influential Mahomedans and of some of the principal members of the Carnatic Family was held on the evening of Sunday last in the house of Mahomed Hasan Ali Khan Bahadar at Royapettah, to consider how they might, in a more suitable manner, show their gratitude to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, than by the mere presentation of an address that had been already agreed to. The following resolutions were adopted:—(1) "That on behalf of the Mahomedans of Madras an entertainment should be given to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in acknowledgment of the useful services rendered by him to the general public of the energetic sympathy displayed in alleviating the misery of the sufferers of the late famine, and especially of the paternal interest taken by him in the education and advancement of the Mussulman community of the Presidency of Madras, and that the proposed address should be presented on the day of the entertainment or previously as it may please his Grace." (2) "That a subsciption for the expenses of the entertainment be raised." A Committee, with Ahmed Mohideen Khan Bahadur as Secretary, was appointed to carry out the arrangements for the entertainment.

MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Gold Mining Company, Limited, was held last Monday evening at the office of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. The attendance was small. The Hon'ble P. Macfadyen was voted to the chair. A short report of the operations of the Company was read. It will be published in due course. In it the directors state that they have, in the interests of the company, accepted an offer from Colonel A. W. C. Lindsay, of London, for the north half of the company's land for £50,000, one-fifth of the amount or £10,000 to be paid in nine weeks, the balance by three instalments every two months. The directors considered this offer a very liberal one and accepted it. The report was adopted. Five directors from the Madras Board of Management of the Company, Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bt., having proceeded to Europe, resigned office. The other directors, the Honourable J. G. Coleman, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. S.R. Turnbull and another gentlemen offered themselves for re-election. It was resolved to re-elect these gentlemen as directors, and to appoint Mr. Macfadyen in room of Sir W. W. Arbuthnot. The next subject was the fixing of remuneration to the directors. There were two proposals before the meeting, the first fixing it at Rs. 100 a month for each director, and the second, which was put forward as an amendment, fixing it at Rs. 500 per quarter. The amendment was put to the meeting and lost, and the origual proposition was carried. The next subject was the appointment of an auditor. There were three applicants. It was proposed, seconded, and carried, That Mr. J. B. Cardozo be appointed auditor and that his remuneration for the period ending 31st December 1881 be Rs. 500. A resolution was passed at the meeting approving of the conduct of the directors in having accepted the offer made by Colonel Lindsay for a portion of the company's land at Kolar. The chairman read a letter from Mr. Martin Wood, of Bombay, who was opposed to any action on the part of directors for registering the company in London. As no such proposition came before the meeting the letter was ordered to be recorded.—*Standard.*

TRADING OFFICIALS.—We regret to learn that the Madras Government have deemed it necessary to suspend an official of position, pending the result of the enquiry that they are making into some transaction connected, it is said, with a gold-mining concession. We are not aware that there has been any actual infringement of the regulations which debar officials in this Presidency from trading within its limits. The difficulty probably admits of easy explanation, and we trust the official will be found not guilty of the allegation made against him and be warned on his return to duty not to do it again. But it may be as well for Government to issue a notice to all whom it may concern about the obligations and restrictions of their servants. The Government cannot desire to thwart enterprise, and the public have no wish to see public servants occupying an invidious position. But how far may officials interest themselves in the development of the resources of any part of this country? Madras officials are entitled to acquire coffee estates in Travancore, and mining concession in Mysore, and either to work the same, or to sell them; but they may not acquire similar property in the Madras Presidency, with a view to working it. If a People's Park Gold Mining Company were started to-morrow they would be free to invest their "little all" in its shares, though they have to exercise great circumspection in making purchases from subordinates, or from persons with whom they are, or may probably be, brought into official contact. But the restrictions about commercial dealings are vague, and probably do not quite provide for the buying and selling of mining rights. It, however, is a matter of more importance to the Government to protect their servants against suspicion, than to smooth the way for their servants to "good thing." Officials draw high pay partly as compensation for relinquishing their freedom to make money by trading, and if they see a prospect of minting money in this or that direction, they are at liberty to throw up the service of Government, and to recover their freedom of action and investment. The Government, as representing the public who are the paymasters, are entitled to require officials who are known to be trading, to choose between Government service and trade. * * * Private soldiers may not keep shops, or act as porters, cartes, or artisans for hire. Their officers also may not engage in commerce, in the direction of Joint-Stock Companies, or in the management of Stores. They are employed by the State for specific purposes, and the State is a jealous taskmaster. Constituted as human nature is, a man cannot efficiently "serve two masters, for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one and despise the other."—*Madras Mail.*

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

MUSSOORIE VOLUNTEERS.—The Mussoorie Volunteers had an Inspection Parade and Review on Saturday last, but, much to the disappointment of the members of the Corps, General Evans, commanding the division, was unable, in consequence of indisposition, to inspect them. A worthy substitute for the General was found in Colonel Utterson, commanding the Landour Depot, who, after inspecting the Volunteers, spoke in the highest terms of their soldier-like appearance, &c.—*Indian Herald.*

THE RETENTION OF KANDAHAR.

THERE has been a good deal of correspondence in the London Press on this subject. Mr. J. M. Maclean writes to the *Times* on September 11th:—

SIR,—In the excellent letter you published yesterday, your correspondent "Kandahari" has stated the military arguments in favour of the retention of Kandahar with a precision and a force that leave nothing to be desired. The recent marches of General Stewart from Kandahar to Kabul, of Ayoub Khan from Herat to Kandahar, and of General Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar clearly prove that the difficulties of campaigning in Afghanistan proper have been greatly overrated, and that large armies can be moved with as much facility in that country as in India. A strong Anglo-Indian garrison, therefore, established at Kandahar, and having its communications with India thoroughly secured by the completion of the railway already opened as far as Sibi, so that the delay experienced last month in sending forward reinforcements by this route could not occur again, would gain for England, at a very small cost—for the province of Kandahar ought to pay the expenses of the army of occupation—the military command of all Central Asia, as far, at least, as the Hindu Kush. Our force at Kandahar would be, in fact, a wedge driven into the centre of Afghanistan, and might at any time be used to destroy the rulers of Herat and Kabul if those princes showed indifference or hostility to English interests. Unless we are to fall back on the theory that the Indus is our true frontier, and that we can afford to shut our eyes to everything that happens in Central Asia, the importance of keeping a strong force within striking distance of both Herat and Kabul cannot be exaggerated.

As to the wishes of the inhabitants of Kandahar, it is to be hoped that the Government will not make the mistake of recognizing the fighting caste of Southern Afghanistan as "the people" of that country, but will consult the feelings of the traders and cultivators of the soil, whom the military class have tyrannized over in the most barbarous manner, and whose interests will probably be found to be identical with our own.

The commercial value of Kandahar to English merchants and manufacturers lies in its proximity to the sea. No other market of Central Asia is readily accessible from any of the seaports of British India. When the railway is finished from Sukkur to Kandahar the latter city will be brought within 750 miles by rail from Kurrachee, and it will be possible to deliver English goods at Kandahar more expeditiously and cheaply than at Lahore. The capital of Southern Afghanistan would in that case become a great entrepot from which our manufactures would find their way to Kabul and Kashgar on the one hand, and Herat and Teheran on the other, and would compete on favourable terms with Russian manufactures throughout all Central Asia.

The Government is not yet pledged to any action in this matter, Lord Hartington having judiciously left it an open question whether Kandahar should be retained or abandoned, and it would be a happy ending to an embittered and painful controversy if the Liberal Cabinet could be convinced of the expediency of not withdrawing our troops from Southern Afghanistan. Such a settlement of the frontier question would, I imagine, be accepted by their political opponents as final, and the nation would not be exposed to the danger of a renewal of war-like enterprises all along the Indian frontier whenever a new Ministry comes into power.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The arguments used by your correspondent to-day in favour of the retention of Kandahar are precisely those which, in the opinion of those opposed to him and of all who wish to prevent the possibility of future Afghan wars, with the gigantic blunders which they involve, are the very strongest for its surrender.

"Our force at Kandahar," he says, "would be, in fact, a wedge driven into the centre of Afghanistan, and might at any time be used to destroy the rulers of Herat and Kabul, if those Princes showed indifference or hostility to English interests." Precisely so; and a wedge driven into the heart of Afghanistan means a constant interference with its ever-shifting internal politics, certain to arouse in our time of need, if not before, the deadly hostility of the people, and to make them look to t[illegible] Great Power, which has driven no such we[illegible] them, as their natural ally, as their best hop[illegible] future.

"Such a settlement," he goes on to say, "[illegible] retention of Kandahar would be acce[illegible] the political opponents of the Govern[illegible] final." Of course it would, till a lo[illegible] a random shot, the dagger of some [illegible] Ghazi, or the approach of some Ayoub Khan from Herat, or of some Abdurrahman from Kabul, compelled us, in self-defence, to take the field, and involved us in all the bloodshed and expense, the reiterated blunders, and the dearly-won triumphs of a fourth or fifth Afghan war.

To retain a garrison in the heart of Afghanistan is to keep an open sore far beyond our natural limits. It is to increase the debt of the already too impoverished inhabitants of India; it is to deepen their dislike, already too evident to those who care to know it, to enlisting in our service; and to insure that Russia, if she ever does appear upon our Indian frontier, will appear there, not as the deadly enemy, but as the ally of those through whose barren and difficult territories she would otherwise have to force her way.

"Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridæ." I say nothing of the justice or injustice of [illegible] tention, for that seems to lie beyond yo[illegible] pondent's vision. I confine myself to its e[illegible] in view of the grave perils which thr[illegible] Indian Empire, and in view of the rando[illegible] tions into Central Asia which the proposed [illegible] *ex hypothesi*, involves. I remain, Sir, your[illegible] servant.

Harrow, Sept. 13. R. BOSWORTH [illegible]

(The *Times*, Sept. 13.)

For England and for India the most important question now open is the future settlement of Kandahar. Is Kandahar to be given up, or is it to be held by England? This is a point which the Government has not yet pronounced upon, but which it must decide before long. In the meantime careful inquiry is being made as to the facts which are needed for a decision. The wishes of the population of Kandahar, the resources of the city and district, and the value of Kandahar both as a military and as a trading station must all be thoroughly examined into, and will go far to govern the result. We published on Friday a long and thoughtful letter from "Kandahari," urging the retention of Kandahar. We publish this morning a letter to the same effect from Mr J. M. Maclean. Our Calcutta correspondent adds his witness to that of the others, and claims to be supported by the local authorities who known the place best, and by the whole military voice of India. It may be worth while to examine the arguments on both sides, and the facts or assumptions on which they rest. The question of right is the one which must be dealt with first. England, it is certain, will not hold Kandahar in defiance of the wishes of the inhabitants. If the inhabitants wish their country to be made an Indian province, the thing may possibly be done. The question of expediency or non-expediency will then rise to be supreme, but it is justice which must come first. It is clear from our correspondent's admissions that opinion at Kandahar is divided. Those who assert that it inclines to annexation do not venture to say that it is unanimous or nearly unanimous. Mr. Maclean is anxious that undue weight should not be given to the views of the fighting caste. The traders and cultivators of the soil are, he thinks, the more proper representatives of the people. It is to them that he looks to support the policy he advocates. Kandahar, says "Kandahari," is a city of traders; they would prefer the rule of that Government which gave them the best prospect of carrying on their business in security. Now, it is quite certain that this part of the population has not disliked the presence of the British at Kandahar. It has meant for them not only protection in their business, but an immunity from taxation, too. Will their views continue the same if they find that the prolonged presence of our troops must be paid for out of their own pockets? Will they contribute willingly the sum needed for the twelve or twenty thousand soldiers by whom their country will be held? That they should pay this money is an essential part of the annexation scheme. India is not to be called upon for it. Kandahar itself is to be the source from which the supply must come. This, then, is one of the questions which must be asked and answered before we can be sure what even a part of the people of Kandahar desire. They will have to choose, not whether English or Indian money is to be scattered about at Kandahar for their benefit, but whether they will themselves pay the charges of an occupation which they have liked well enough as long as it cost them nothing, but which they may, perhaps, like less when the terms on which [illegible] offered are reserved. But when this first point [illegible] been settled, the further question will remain [illegible] the value of Kandahar to India. It is, Mr. Ma[illegible] urges, in our hands a wedge driven into Afghani[illegible] giving a complete military command of the w[illegible] country up to the Hindu Kush. It is the gat[illegible] India for all purposes; the gate by which the inv[illegible] will approach, and through which th[illegible] trade of I[illegible] will find its road to the North, and [illegible] the N[illegible] West, and into Central Asia gener[illegible]y. But [illegible] necessary for trading purposes that England sh[illegible] hold Kandahar? Trade is possible with an all[illegible] with an enemy scarcely less than with a subject. A forward military movement which seeks support from trade has on the face of it something a little suspicious. It is always open to doubt how far military men care about trade. The two interests are more commonly found in opposition to one another. Contempt on the one side and dislike or distrust on the other seem, indeed, almost the natural relations of the two parties. But our Indian military authorities shall have the benefit of whatever doubt there is. They shall be the stanch traders they profess themselves. We think, nevertheless, that they have more right to be heard on their own subject than on that of trade. They may not care more about it, but they are certainly better informed about it. The point they have to make out is that the retention of Kandahar as an isolated post in advance would be attended with no such difficulties as to counterbalance its seeming advantages. The natural desire of non-military men is to have done with Afghanistan. Our presence in the country has not been fortunate hitherto either for the Afghans or for ourselves. A possession strictly limited in extent is, of course, much less objectionable than a wider grasp of new territory would be. Kandahar would, our Calcutta correspondent urges, be some thing to show as to the fruits of the Afghan wars. But if the fruit savoured of the stock we should prefer not having it to show. If Kandahar, in British hands, is deemed to be a security for the defence and future peace of India, it would be worth while to accept it at some cost. But if it is a step forward which cannot be taken alone, and which cannot be maintained without the hazard of complications which we should otherwise be clear of, the policy becomes more than doubtful. The enquiry now in progress at Kandahar will, we trust, furnish the answer to this and to the other points which our correspondents have left uncertain, or, at least, unproved. Lord Hartington's reply to the late deputation, shows what great room there is at present for doubt and disagreement as to the leading facts of the case. As for the idea of keeping Kandahar, not because we want it or think it of any importance to us, but because we are afraid we shall be thought afraid if we give it up, we can attach no weight to it. It is scarcely for England to be a party to so ignoble a game of brag as this view puts forward with the praise of being high policy.

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Fine Various Coloured India Tweed do.	30 0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun do.	40 0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviot do.	45 0
Light Various Coloured Cheviots do.	40 0
Heavy do. do. the very best do.	45 0
Best Medium Substance Angolas do.	45 0

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Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal	45 0
Morning do. do. do. do.	40 0
Sac do. single or double breasted	30 0
Vests of the above material	9 0
Trousers of first rate Angola	16 0
Do. The very best do.	18 0
Dress suits, finest West of England, the suit	75 0
Do. do. do. Lined Silk	85 0
Dress suits of Fine Venetian, &c., and Doe Trousers	90 0

DRILL, LINEN, AND COTTON, AND CRICKETING FLANNEL FOR SUITS, WE HAVE IN GREAT VARIETY. PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
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GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
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C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICAION.]

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

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Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

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LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., they have all the advantages of FASHIONABLE MAKING and MATERIALS, PERFECT FIT and REASONABLE PRICES, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

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31 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 1	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	12 8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 3	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	41 0	49 0
28 4	31 12	A. DE PAUL	29 8	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

Cash Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.		Credit Per doz. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I, rare old ... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior ... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ... red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior ... black seal	39 0
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine ... red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Desert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine ... red seal	20 0	22 0
23 3	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, pale	34 8
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	do. fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
18 0	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch	18 8
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

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CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	„	14 0
11 4	„	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

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Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch Fine Old Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

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(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses hops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and he Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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„ 1872 .... £816,383

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVE in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,645,503
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
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LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
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The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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POLICES are granted on approved European lives, also on Parsees and Eurasians under 40 years of age.
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Expenses of Management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage affoarded by no other office.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots
Patent Elastic Dress Boots
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} Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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Excellent quality, much approved .... 18s. 6d.
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Finest possible quality .... 25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. & 7s. 6d.
Do. do, with French heels .... 7s. 0d. & 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers .... 3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS,

HYGEIA BOOTS,
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS and FORMS,
Ladies' 30s. Gentelemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett,* will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent seperately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England,
REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

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TO BE SOLD TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY.

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IN the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

Civil Suit No. 2 of 1880, District Court side.

Mr. Lindsay .... Plaintiff,
Against
1. Mr. MULLALY ....
2. Captain J. H. READE .... } Defendants.

WHEREAS an order has been passed by the Court on the 30th day of July last, that the PARTNERSHIP between the parties should be DISSOLVED and the property called Chengal Estate should be SOLD by the Court on the 3rd November 1880, NOTICE is HEREBY given that the property mentioned hereunder will be sold on such date at the Court House. The sale is to take effect from the 1st day of November 1880, although the property is to be actually sold on the 3rd of the said month.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

The Chengal Coffee Estate, 196 acres, survey measurement 120 under cultivation, near Coonoor, on the Nilgiris.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st day of September 1880.

N. A. ROUPELL,
Acting Judicial Commissioner.

For further particulars apply to
MR. MULLALY, Coonoor,
Captain J. HARPER READE,
Woodville, Ootacamand,
or
MR. A. LINDSAY, Coonoor.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (Limited.)

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS suitable for the cultivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c., on very favourable terms, to the first applicants. Special arrangements will be entered into for the sale of large blocks to Associations and Companies.

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The RAINFALL from March to December averages 80 to 150 inches. NO FEVER is known on these Hills above 4,500 feet. LABOUR is abundant and cheap. The SHOOTING is excellent.

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PROSPECTUS.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT, 1866.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., KODIKANAL.
J. D. MUNRO, Esq., PEERMAUD.
R. C. WALKER, Esq., MADRAS.
T. A. TAYLOR, Esq., MADRAS.

THIS SOCIETY has been FORMED for the purchase from the Grantees of a large tract of land situated among the mountains of North Travancore, and known as the Kannan Devan Hills.

Capital.—Five lakhs of Rupees, in 500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, of which 150 fully paid up shares have been allotted to the Grantees in payment of the land, 195 have already been subscribed for privately, and the Committee are authorised to offer 80 to the Public. Peculiar advantages in the shape of bonus lands are attached to the shares.

Objects of the Society.—To open out plantations on their own account, and to sell the land not required for their own cultivation to the best advantage, either in the open market or by private arrangement. Two hundred and fifty acres of Cinchona, Coffee, and Tea have already been planted out, and are thriving well; and there is no doubt that the Society's lands offer great advantages to Planters, as well from the facility in obtaining a title as from the variety of choice in elevation, soil, and climate to be found thereon, suitable for almost any cultivation that it may be desired to undertake. The elevations run from 600 feet to 8,800 feet above sea-level, and the rainfall varies from 80 inches to 150 inches, well-distributed throughout the year. The proximity of the Tamil labor-market, from which almost unlimited supplies can be drawn at very moderate rates, is another conspicuous advantage possessed by the Society. Further particulars regarding the present position, title, &c., of the Society, together with a list of shareholders, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

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GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th Oct., 1880.

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